

ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING GROUNDS IN AFRICA.

CHARMS OF PORTO RICO.

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

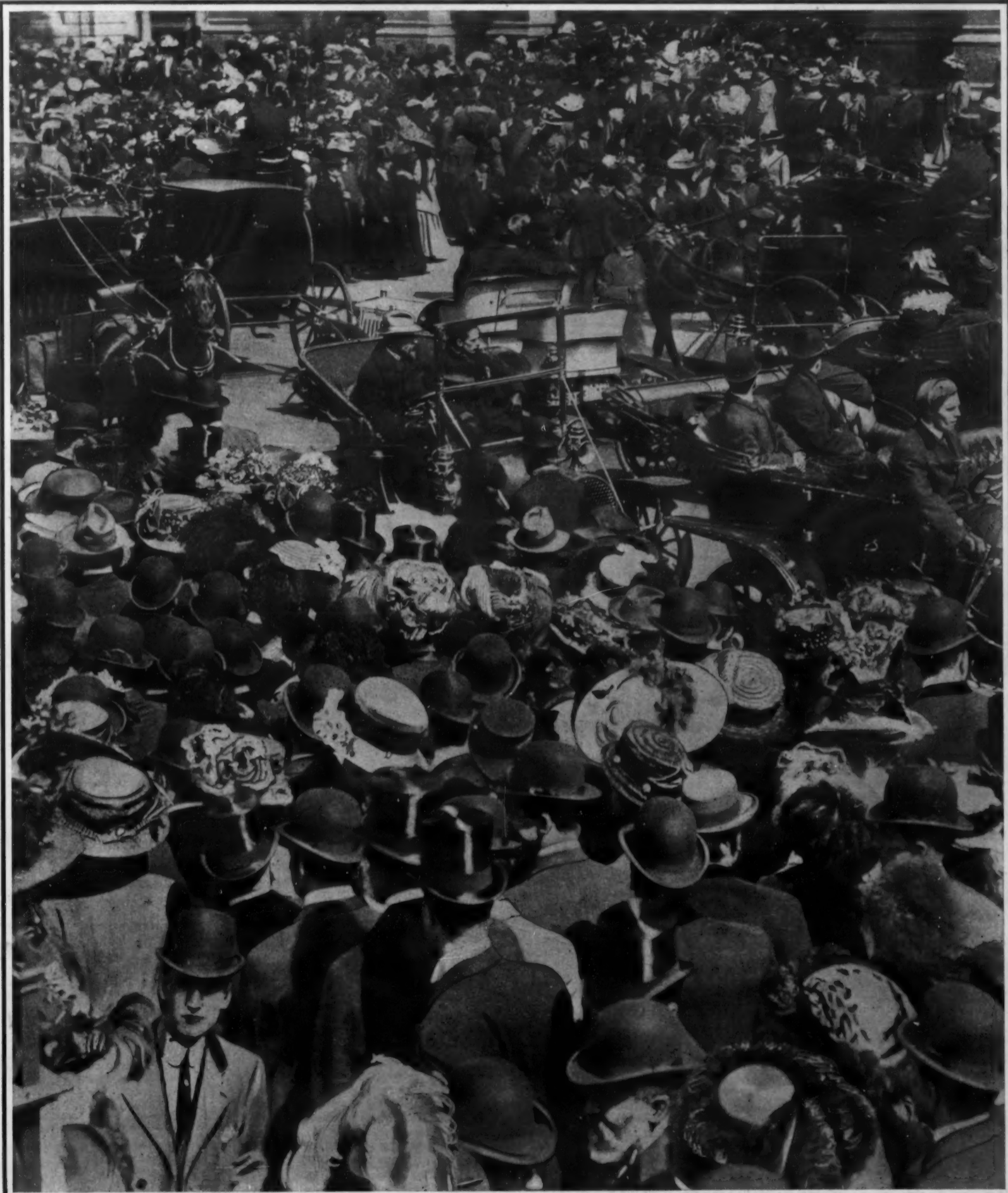
WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVIII. No. 2801

New York, May 13, 1909

Price 10 Cents



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A Saturday Matinee Crowd in New York.

JOYOUS THRONG ON A FINE SPRING DAY AT FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, IN THE CITY'S MOST FASHIONABLE SHOPPING AND THEATRICAL DISTRICT.—H. D. Blauvelt.

We GUARANTEE the CIRCULATION of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be 166,398 copies.

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8 per cent. interest per annum, write me.

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Secured by well improved Seattle real estate. If you
are interested in absolutely safe investments with
high earning power write for particulars and refer-
ences. **P. O. HOLLAND, N. Y. Bldg., Seattle, Wash.**

THE CURE.

"Can I offer you a little friendly ad-
vice?"

"If you'll take a little in return."
Here negotiations ceased.

6% Real Estate BONDS

On Improved Manhattan Real Estate

Denomination \$500. An attractive offering for
small investors. Particulars on application.

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New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue.
Western Advertising Office, 1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C.,
London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and
Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked
to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guaranteed 185,600 copies for issue
May 6.

A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year.
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Is-
lands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa.

Postage to Canada, \$1.00 extra.
Foreign postage, \$1.50.

Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

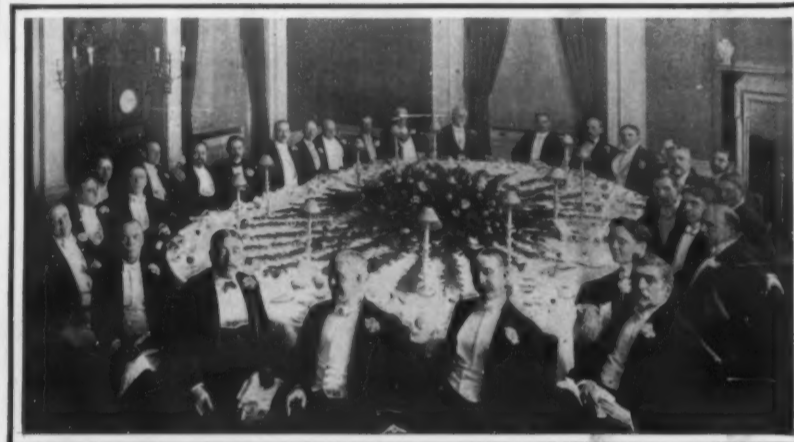
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well
as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily
elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any
new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because
of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obliga-
tions if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.



A FESTIVE CIRCLE OF FINANCIERS.

DINNER GIVEN BY WILLIAM B. JOYCE, PRESIDENT NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, TO THE EXECUTIVES
OF THE SURETY COMPANIES OF AMERICA, AT THE METROPOLITAN CLUB, NEW YORK.

Drucker & Co.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the
full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is
known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers
in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies,
to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Com-
pany, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answer-
ing questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should al-
ways be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to
"Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IT AMUSES me to read the remarks of
many financial writers, that they are
expecting this bull movement to run for
years. I have heard the same sort of
talk many times before when the mar-
ket had greater reason for a rise than it
has to-day, and when the final outcome
was dullness and a recession in prices.
One might be impressed by these very
pronounced and decided expressions of
opinion in favor of a further rise, but
for the fact that nothing appears to be
easier than for these Wall Street prophe-
ts to change their minds. On the first
sudden check to the advance, I observe
that there is a general and almost unan-
imous change of opinion regarding the
outlook. Writers who have been pre-
dicting a continuance of the advance be-
gin to discover reasons why it has gone
too far, though none of these reasons
was apparently observed when things
were moving upward.

The fact is that Wall Street itself is
one of the worst points of observation
for an independent observer of facts.
The entire atmosphere of the Street is
so saturated with the views of the pres-
ent that one breathes nothing else while
he is there. For this reason a safer
judgment of Wall Street's condition and
prospects is generally obtained by one
who is on the outside, and who judges
conditions from an independent stand-
point. Perhaps the worst place to get
advice on the market's future is in Wall
Street itself or in a broker's office,
where everybody is moved by the im-
pulses of the moment. Taking this
view from the attitude of one who has
always regarded Wall Street from a
point a little farther off than the Street
itself, I believe that the chances of hav-
ing a long-continued upward movement
on top of the advance the market has
had are less than the chances of a reces-
sion that will bring prices down to a
basis upon which the really great and
controlling interests can start a new and
lasting bull movement.

Those of my readers who have long
memories will recall that after every
panicky depression there comes a time
when the market shows for a brief pe-
riod unusual strength, but, as a rule,
this strength does not continue for any
great length of time. I believe that the
advance we had last year and that we
are now having is carrying prices fur-
ther than business conditions justify.
Certain stocks may be helped by certain
things particularly favorable to them,
but we have not witnessed a general
restoration of prosperity, we have not
fully overcome the sentiment adverse to
the railroads and the corporations, we
have not settled the tariff question, and
the outlook for the crops is by no means
satisfactorily established.

It may be said that the great financial
leaders understand these conditions as
well as I do and yet have permitted the
market to advance. True enough; but
these same leaders are conscious of the
fact that a large number of our railways
and industrial corporations have certain
obligations, which they took upon them-
selves during the stress of the panic and
which they must meet shortly. These
obligations were taken at oppressive
rates of interest. Now, with money
easy, the purpose is, to provide, by new
loans, an abundance of capital to take
up obligations bearing higher rates
of interest, and also to provide a satis-
factory amount of funds for pressing
needs.

It is easier to dispose of a bond issue
when prices are advancing and when
stocks are showing strength than on a
declining market. We talk a good deal
about the cheapness of money, but if the
plans for securing additional capital con-
templated by many of our great corpo-
rations are carried out, there will be an
abundance of securities for all who de-
sire to buy them. The fact that very
heavy bond issues are contemplated no
doubt accounts in part for the recent

(Continued on page 451.)

Letters of Credit

The most direct and simple
form for travelers to provide
themselves with funds while
traveling either in this country
or abroad is through the use of
our Letters of Credit.

They are current in all parts
of the world, and in addition
furnish means for the prompt
forwarding of mail, luggage,
and cables.

Full particulars upon appli-
cation.

Redmond & Co.

507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

33 Pine St., New York

Cables "Mimosa" New York

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(Both the INCREMENT and the INCOME)

have created and have made possible The
Great REAL ESTATE FORTUNES.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

has hardly commenced its growth. OUR
PROPERTIES have increased already in value
many times their cost, and in FOURTEEN
YEARS have yielded large profits and
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\$100

will buy a share of stock yielding

13% Annually } 3% in Cash
10% in Accumulations

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New York Realty Owners

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Once-in-a-Life-time Opportunity

We offer at par a limited amount of the Treasury stock
of THE SEWARD MINING COMPANY, of Seattle, Wash.
The properties of the company comprise 38 claims (700
acres), located in the Cape Nome and Council City mining
districts of Alaska, and adjoin properties which are yield-
ing millions of dollars annually.

Investors in this stock are ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED
against loss by a large Trust Company, and we can con-
vince you that it will double in value within one year.

Proceeds of this stock will be used for development
purposes only.

As these claims have been thoroughly prospected, and
there is only a limited amount of the stock left for sale,
those interested should call or write IMMEDIATELY for
full particulars.

DeWITT INVESTMENT CO.

Chemical Bank Building, Chicago.

WHEN WOMEN SAIL SHIPS.

That everything should be neat and
shipshape is most important aboard a
yacht. A writer in the *Mariner's Ad-
vocate* tells the story of the captain of a
certain sloop, who crossed the deck in a
hurry, seemingly very much perplexed.
A lady stopped him and asked what the
trouble was.

"The fact is, ma'am," he said, "our
rudder's broken."

"Oh, I shouldn't worry about that,"
said the lady. "Being under water
nearly all the time, no one will notice
it."

BOOSTING BUSINESS.

Drummer—"You boosted for the
school committee to get a pretty school-
teacher from the town. Why, you
haven't any children!"

Storekeeper Jason—"No; but, stran-
ger, I had an eye on business. As soon
as the pretty teacher arrived all the big
boys began sneaking down here and buy-
ing hair-oil, clean collars, and sweet
soap by the wholesale."

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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Copyright, 1909, by Judge Company, Publishers.
Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

"In God We Trust."

Published by the
JUDGE COMPANY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, N. Y.
John A. Schleicher, President. F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Vol. CVIII.

Thursday, May 13, 1909

No. 2801

Let Us Have Industrial Peace.

NEXT to the official utterances of President Taft himself, nothing has been read with greater interest and keener satisfaction than the remarks of Attorney-General Wickersham as a guest recently of the members of the bar of the city of New York. Mr. Wickersham was introduced by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate as one "who had got to see that the administration of justice is not turned into a burlesque and travesty, but carried on so that it will be justice between citizen and citizen and the United States and any citizen. His is the great privilege to be the restorer of the Constitution, to demonstrate once more that ours is a government of laws and not of men."

With characteristic modesty, though appearing as spokesman for the new administration and speaking for the first time to an expectant public, Mr. Taft's Attorney-General declared his attitude and that of the Department of Justice with respect to the enforcement of laws affecting the business interests of the country. Commending the vigor and energy of the last administration principally because it had taught our business men to know the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law by heart, Mr. Wickersham declared that "the methods which were necessary to waken the business community to a recognition of the existence and vitality of these laws are no longer essential." He admitted the probability that, in the eagerness to impress the meaning and force of certain laws, "some suits were instituted and some prosecutions commenced without sufficient consideration and without adequate cause"; and he added frankly that, "when such conditions are found to exist, the present administration will not hesitate to withdraw the suits or dismiss the prosecutions."

Mr. Wickersham said he was in favor of industrial peace, but that "the price of peace is obedience to laws, and that those who honestly try to keep the law need not fear prosecution." He admitted that an "uncertainty as to the precise scope and meaning" of the anti-trust law exists, and that, in view of the difficulty of understanding it, he should be the last man "to authorize the institution of a criminal proceeding against men who, without intending to violate the law, have, nevertheless, acted in technical contravention of an extreme and most drastic construction of that enactment." President Roosevelt himself on numerous occasions admitted the injustice, uncertainty, and even the immorality of the Sherman act, so that Mr. Wickersham is not pursuing a reactionary course in calling attention to existing conditions. The judicial temper in which he has spoken, his public pledge of conservative action, and the hope he extends to the business world that the anti-trust law may be amended to make it more effective and less destructive are calculated to confirm the confidence the American people repose in President Taft and the able and experienced advisers with which he has surrounded himself.

Mr. Wickersham has been accused of being a corporation lawyer, but, as Mr. Choate remarked, the public is beginning to believe that the best lawyers are corporation lawyers, because "corporations must have the best service, the best intellects, and the best consciences." An equipment of this character is the highest qualification for an Attorney-General of the United States, and every indication points to its possession by the present incumbent.

An Epoch in Advertising.

AN EPOCH was marked in this age of universal advertising by the fortieth anniversary celebration of the firm of N. W. Ayer & Son, held in Philadelphia on April 24th. When this firm was founded by Mr. Nathaniel W. Ayer, in 1869, the art of advertising was crude, old-fashioned, and uncertain. Within the period of the firm's existence advertising has been placed on a scientific basis. It has become a business of vast extent, enlisting the services of men of the highest talent. No business of magnitude in these days can be established without advertising. Whatever may be said about the yellow streak of journalism, the fact remains that advertising in newspapers and magazines was never cleaner than to-day. In his interesting address at the banquet in honor of his firm, Mr. F. Wayland Ayer referred to the fact that his firm had refused an offer of \$25,000, in one instance, to exploit the advertising of a lottery. This was significant, for it showed that something higher than money considerations governs our great business establishments. Newspaper managers are learning, too, that from the selfish point of view it pays to give the people the best and not the worst in the shape of news.

A popular publication like LESLIE'S WEEKLY, that goes into over 165,000 homes every week, and that, on an average, is read probably by not less than from five to ten members of the family circle, passes into the hands of fully a million readers, and every issue becomes a powerful instrument for good or for

evil. Realizing this fact, and with an earnest desire to maintain its high character and reputation as the Great Home Weekly, we have always given preference to the interesting and instructive over the sensational. No publication takes greater pains to exclude questionable advertising from its columns than LESLIE'S WEEKLY does. During the past year we have refused a number of advertisements because we were unable to assure ourselves that they were such as we could recommend to our readers. Occasionally we may be imposed upon, but, as a rule, our readers will find that the advertisements in our columns are from houses of a trustworthy character. It is no doubt for this reason that LESLIE'S WEEKLY is receiving the patronage of some of the best advertisers in the country, and among them the clients of the very successful Philadelphia agency, which, with its friends, has just celebrated the most notable anniversary in its history.

Protection in the South.

THERE was a good deal of significance in the action of the conference of the State associations of cotton manufacturers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which was held at Atlanta shortly after the opening of the extra session of Congress. In conformity with resolutions of the conference, committees from each of these States are in Washington to oppose any reduction in any duty on cotton fabrics. Many of the members of these committees are as devoted to the principle of protection as any Pennsylvania steel manufacturers or Massachusetts wool-mill men ever were. This swing of the South to the tariff side is just what ought to have been expected. Of the average of 5,000,000 bales of cotton consumed in the mills of the United States in each of the recent years, the Southern mills use about 2,500,000. Nearness to the point of production, combined with cheaper lands on which to build mills and cheaper labor by which to run them, gives the South important advantages over New England and the old middle States in cotton manufacturing, and the South is making intelligent use of its opportunities.

Representative Pou, of North Carolina, in a speech in the House recently, criticized the Republicans for not granting increased duties on peanuts, mica, and long staple cotton, in which products his section is interested. Other Democratic members from Southern States have also come out in favor of amply protecting the industries of their localities. This breaking away from the old policy, however, is not to be wondered at, but rather the fact that the entire advancing and enterprising South has taken so long to realize the vast benefits which the protectionist policy assures to it. The new display of practical wisdom among the representatives of the Southern people may not result in disrupting the Democratic party, but it promises to promote a still greater industrial development and a still more tremendous prosperity in the South.

The South is rich in coal and iron deposits, and these are being utilized to a degree which would have surprised its people of half a century ago, or even a third of a century ago. The South's production of sugar, lumber, rice, and other articles is giving it an interest in the tariff, which is shown by the protests from that region against the cuts which have been proposed in the duties on some of these products. In the House, in 1897, three Democrats from Louisiana and two from Texas voted for the Dingley bill, and one Democratic Senator from Louisiana also supported it. Broussard, a Louisiana Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, voted with his Republican associates in favor of the passage of the Payne bill by the House. As the South's natural resources are only just beginning to be developed, there is a strong probability that that region will give active support to protective tariffs hereafter. In the Whig days of Clay, Bell, and Crittenden, the South furnished many votes for the protective policy, but these disappeared with the death of the Whig party.

The South has a much more powerful reason to vote for protection to-day than it had half a century ago, because it has mines as well as factories now, both of which, except in a small and crude way, were absent in Clay's time. Despite the opposition of the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Charleston News and Courier, the Jacksonville Times-Union, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Nashville American, and other influential and powerful old-line Democratic papers, the South is asserting itself in 1909 in a significant way in favor of the maintenance and extension of tariffs for protection.

The Plain Truth.

THE SELECTION by the Legislature of the Hon. Chester S. Lord, managing editor for many years of the New York Sun, to membership in the Board of Regents of the State of New York is a

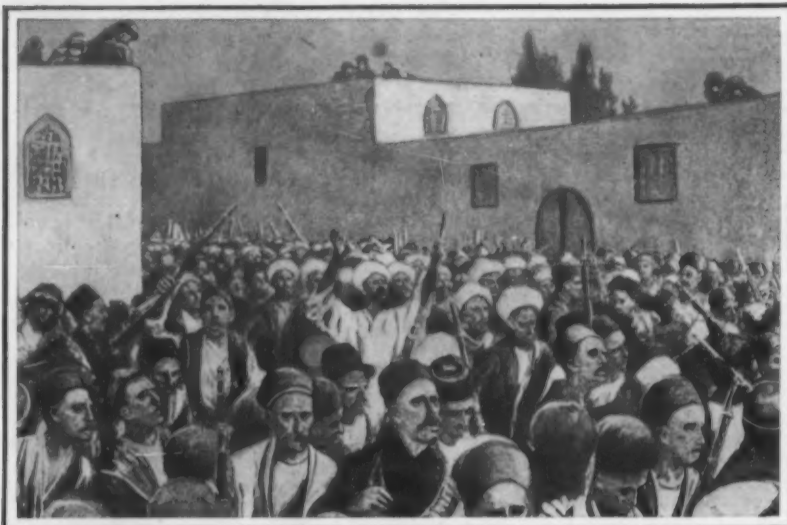
tribute to a veteran journalist and a gentleman of high literary attainments, and will please his friends throughout the country. Mr. Lord is a valuable acquisition to a board whose responsibilities are great, and whose membership is conspicuous for the intellect and talent it represents. It is his second term.

THE BLOW that struck a despot from his throne in Constantinople will not accomplish its purpose unless the force behind it reaches and punishes the Turkish governor of Adana, who is held responsible for the massacre of the 30,000 Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. The governor is charged with refusing the request of American missionaries to try to stop the trouble at its outbreak, with distributing rifles and ammunition to hordes of Mohammedan butchers, and releasing hundreds of convicts from their dungeons to join in the butchery of men, women, and children. It is the world's business to take such steps as shall forever prevent a repetition of such frightful slaughter. Why should not every great nation join in the work of impressing upon the new Sultan of Turkey and on the Young Turks who now control the situation that the safety of the lives and properties of the Armenians in Asiatic Turkey must forever be assured, and that, if Turkey will not attend to its business, the other nations will take the task upon themselves? It is true that we have no right to interfere in a family quarrel; but if, in such a controversy, the life of a helpless child were in danger, the neighbors would be justified in rushing to its protection and defense. In all the annals of rapine, slaughter, and massacre, going back to the blackest records of the darkest ages, nothing has been more unspeakably wicked and cruel than the slaughter of the Armenians of Asiatic Turkey. The blood boils at the recital of the facts.

A PROMINENT physician, connected with one of the hospitals in New York City, made the startling statement recently that 2,500 cases of infantile paralysis were treated in the public hospitals of New York every year, and that the malady was caused by eating foods in which the process of decay had begun, but was not noticeable. Dr. Frauenthal makes this statement, and he has the courage to add that the charges of men like Dr. Wiley have scared parents concerning the use of harmless preservatives. As a result, food which has begun to decay from lack of harmless preservatives is fed to young children, whose condition cannot resist the bacteria it generates. "For instance," says Dr. Frauenthal, "canned goods lacking a preservative cannot safely be given to children after the can has been open a day, for by that time decay has set in. The child can much more easily assimilate preservatives used in canned goods than it can toxic poisons." Among the harmless food preservatives Dr. Frauenthal includes benzoate of soda and small amounts of salicylic and boric acids. This confirms what many other authorities have said regarding the spread of ptomaine poisoning from the eating of canned goods since the rigid restrictions of Dr. Wiley have forbidden the use of infinitesimal amounts of such preservatives as benzoate of soda. Physicians concede that the use of these preservatives is far less harmful than the more generous use of salt, vinegar, and spices. As the people come to comprehend the real facts of the case, they will have less respect for theorists with fads, like Dr. Wiley.

SO MUCH importance was attached to what is known as "the commodities decision," and the merits of the case have been so generally misunderstood, that it is well briefly to point out the meaning of this very important judgment of our highest court. It was charged that the railroads, by owning their own coal properties, were enabled to favor them in the giving of traffic facilities and could and did discriminate against independent and competing owners of coal properties. A clause was accordingly inserted in the Hepburn railroad rate act forbidding railroads to haul coal or other commodities manufactured or produced by themselves. As some railways have extensive coal properties, the strict enforcement of the commodities clause would involve the severest hardship, and possibly bankruptcy. The properties had been acquired to give the railroads a sure and profitable traffic, and to sacrifice them would involve great loss. The opinion of the court, delivered by Justice White, sustains "the commodity clause" in so far as it holds that railroads cannot be both owners and carriers, but it points a way out for the railroads by permitting them to carry coal owned by companies in which they hold stock. It will not be difficult for the railroads to divest themselves of ownership of their coal properties by putting them into the hands of a stock company, or they can sell the coal at the mines and then transport it as the property not of the company, but of the purchasers. This sensible decision, practically by a unanimous court, relieves a condition of uncertainty in railway circles that has added not a little to the prevailing depression.

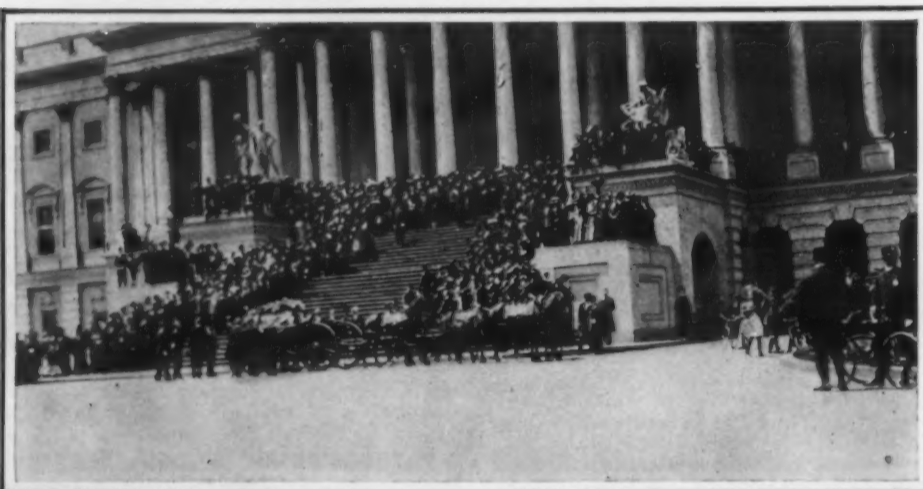
Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



CIVIL WAR RAGING IN PERSIA—THOUSANDS OF ARMED REVOLUTIONISTS SURGING THROUGH THE STREETS AT TABRIZ, LATELY BESIEGED BY THE SHAH'S TROOPS. The inhabitants were reduced to dire need, and Howard C. Baskerville, an American, formerly a missionary, led a sortie against the besiegers and was killed.—Graphic.



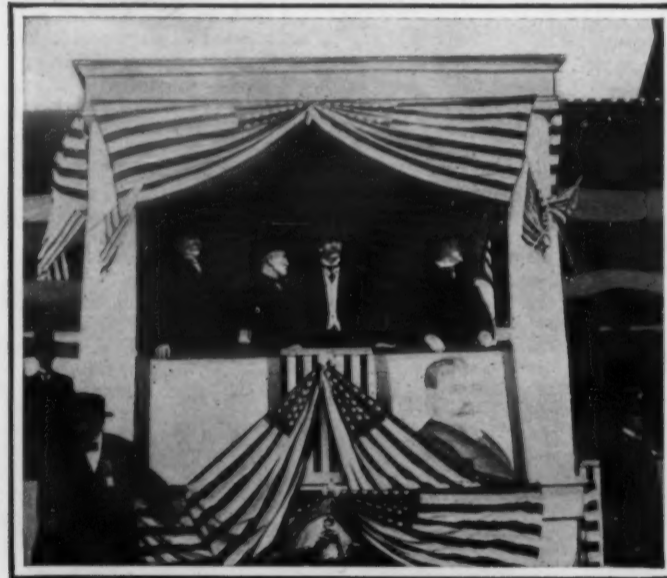
A SPECTACULAR FIRE IN BALTIMORE—BURNING OF FOUR WAREHOUSES AND THE PIER OF THE NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, WITH A LOSS OF \$100,000. This was the third fire on the premises within a few years—the stream of water at left was thrown by a fire-boat.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



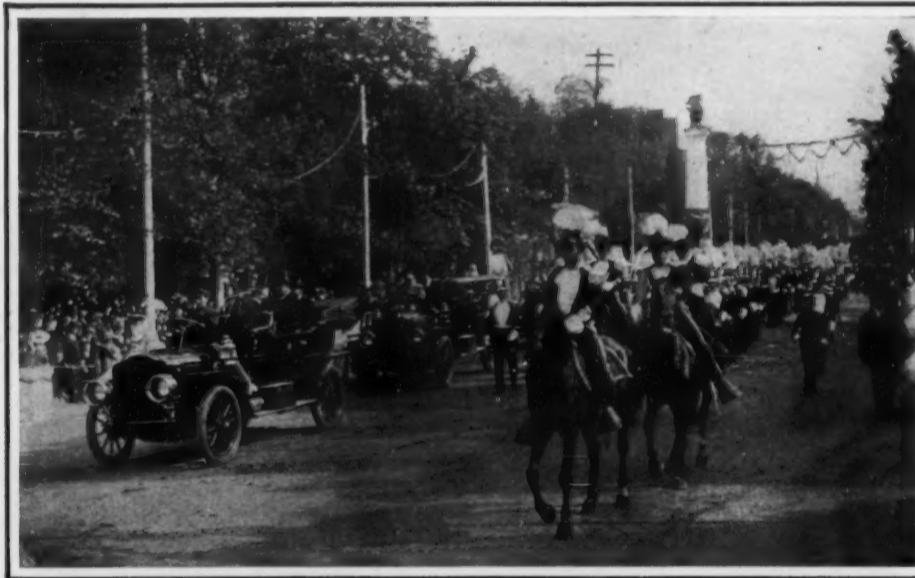
BELEATED HONORS TO A FAMOUS ENGINEER—REMOVING FROM THE CAPITOL, AT WASHINGTON, WHICH HE DESIGNED, AND WHERE IT HAD LAIN IN STATE, THE BODY OF MAJOR PIERRE C. L'ENFANT, RECENTLY TAKEN FROM ITS OLD BURIAL PLACE TO A NEW GRAVE IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY—PRESIDENT AND MRS. TAFT WERE PRESENT.—Harris & Ewing.



IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN HONOR OF L'ENFANT—VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN MAKING A MEMORIAL ADDRESS OVER THE BODY BEFORE A NOTABLE AUDIENCE IN THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA AT WASHINGTON.—Harris & Ewing.



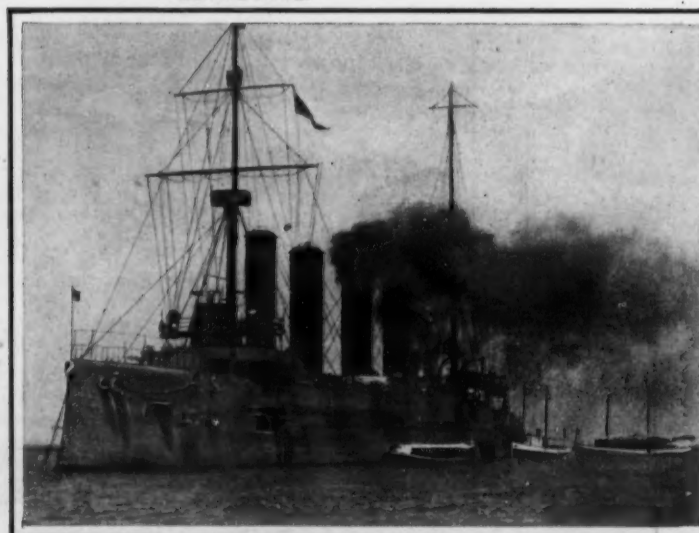
CELEBRATION AT ALEXANDRIA, VA., OF THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT. Distinguished reviewers of the parade—left to right: President Taft, Speaker Cannon, Governor Swanson of Virginia, and Vice-President Sherman.—Harris & Ewing.



PRESIDENT TAFT IN AN AUTO ESCORTED BY THE CONTINENTAL GUARD AT THE WASHINGTON INAUGURATION CELEBRATION AT ALEXANDRIA, VA. Harris & Ewing.



NEW YORK'S MAY-DAY CELEBRATION—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ASSEMBLING IN THE RAIN AT RUTGERS SQUARE FOR THE MAY-DAY PARADE. H. D. Blauvelt.



JAPAN'S PEACEFUL NAVAL ENVOYS—WARSHIP "ASO," FLAGSHIP OF THE JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON, ADMIRAL LICHI, COMMANDING, WHICH WAS ROYALLY WELCOMED AT SAN FRANCISCO.—M. E. Rafert.

People Talked About

THE INDICATIONS are that before many years it will be the fashion to count no man old until he has reached at least the age of one hundred.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
The youthful United States Senator from New York, who has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

To have passed the limit of threescore and ten is no longer a sure token of old age, for many a septuagenarian in these days displays youthfulness and vivacity which put hosts of younger persons to shame. A shining light among this class is United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, whose seventy-fifth birthday was recently celebrated by a dinner in his honor at the crack Montauk Club, Brooklyn, this being the seventeenth similar occasion on which the Senator had been the guest of the club. Mr. Depew made a notable address, brimful of optimism, in the course of which he referred to a gratifying tribute to his youthfulness paid by former President Roosevelt. The Senator said that most old folk look forward to each succeeding birthday with apprehension, but the Montauk Club had made him hail his birthdays with joy. He spoke of the usefulness of old men, saying that but for them the world would be many centuries behind its present advance. The Senator expressed satisfaction with the life he had led, declaring that his misfortunes had been his greatest blessings, and that his most serious troubles had been about things which never happened. He expressed just pride in the fact that he had never knowingly said or done anything against anybody which would leave a sting or a pain.

OF COURSE it is a Missouri young woman whose friends claim for her the title of being the smartest member of her sex in the whole world.



MISS MABEL STURTEVANT,
Of Missouri, whose friends proclaim her "the smartest young woman in the world."—William Burton.

This glory has come to Miss Mabel Sturtevant, of St. Louis, as the result of winning the first international Braun scholarship in competition with university and college graduates from all parts of the earth. The scholarship entitles one to two years' travel all over the globe and a year's research work at any college or university one may select, the expenses being defrayed from a fund provided by the late W. E. Braun, a wealthy German philanthropist. The fund is controlled by a board of regents, whose head lives in Paris, and every three years competitive examinations are held in the leading cities in the world. Miss Sturtevant took the examination in St. Louis last June. She is twenty-six years old, is a lawyer by profession, and speaks six languages, including Esperanto. Next October, accompanied by her mother, she will start on a two years' tour of the world, and will make exhaustive studies en route of educational, economical, and psychological subjects. Later she will take an elective course in some university. Miss Sturtevant has already published one book and is at work on another. She is very womanly, and is of the opinion that home is the best place for woman.

ONE OF English Ambassador Bryce's most peculiar experiences in this country was having his boots polished by the daughters of a college president. Mr. Bryce, last June, went to the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis., to deliver the baccalaureate address at commencement, and was the guest during his stay there of President Van Hise. The president has two daughters, one aged twenty and the other sixteen. When Mr. Bryce retired for the night, he set his boots outside the door, English fashion, to have them polished. The servants being all asleep, the two Misses Van Hise took the footgear to the kitchen and properly blacked them. The same thing occurred the next night, but the day following the young women let out the joke, which amused everybody, including Mr. Bryce. It is reported that the chivalrous and romantic representative of Great Britain has packed away the boots in question as a souvenir, and accounts them as among his most-prized treasures.

THERE is now only one survivor of the famous and decisive battle of San Jacinto, Tex., in 1836, in which the Mexican army, under Santa Anna, was defeated, and which ended the war for independence in favor of Texas.



CAPTAIN ALFONSO STEELE,
The only survivor of the memorable battle of San Jacinto, Tex., in 1836.—The Elliotts, copyright applied for.

This interesting personage is Captain Alfonso Steele, now residing at Mexia, Tex., at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The captain, who had entered the service of the Republic of Texas some time previously, was assigned for this fight to Captain James Gillespie's company. Previous to that affair, Captain Steele had taken part in several battles, under General Sam Houston, against the Mexicans and won much credit for efficiency and bravery. After the war with Mexico, Captain Steele took part in a number of expeditions to repel Indians who were encroaching on the white settlements. While in Austin, the capital of Texas, recently, the Legislature voted the captain a solid gold medal as the last of the heroes of San Jacinto. The medal weighs several ounces. On one side is a likeness of General Houston, surrounded by a wreath, while on the other side are the following words: "Presented to Alfonso Steele, who participated in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, by the State of Texas by unanimous vote of the 31st Legislature." The Senate also appropriated two hundred dollars for a portrait of Captain Steele, to be hung in the Senate chamber. The venerable man was much pleased with the honor paid him, and the Legislature's action was highly approved by the whole State.

MORE and more is it becoming evident that there is to be no limit to the extent to which woman shall encroach on the sphere hitherto regarded as belonging solely to man. Even the position of master of hounds has at last been conferred upon one of the gentler sex, the first instance of its kind in the United States. The young lady thus honored is Miss Mary Crozer Page, granddaughter of S. A. Crozer, Esq., of Upland, Pa., and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rodman Page, of Philadelphia. Miss Page has been made master of hounds of the Upland Hunt Club, a rather remarkable fact, considering that she is only fifteen years old. Those who know her, however, fully realize her fitness for the position, as she is a splendid horsewoman and a daring rider who has had much experience in cross-country riding. She is a tall and strikingly handsome brunette, and has been a familiar figure at local horse shows, where she has won much applause by her riding in the jumping classes. She rides astride in knickerbockers and hunting coat, and a few months ago she led a large field in an exciting fox chase of nearly twenty miles. Miss Page is a social favorite and has a large circle of devoted friends. She will be much in evidence at the many outdoor meets of the season.



MISS MARY CROZER PAGE,
Fifteen years old, the first woman in the United States elected as master of hounds of a hunt club.—J. E. Green.

FROM time to time some speculator on the Chicago Produce Exchange strives to make a great fortune by cornering wheat or other grain, and putting prices up to an abnormal level.



JAMES A. PATTEN,
Of Chicago, who engineered a recent sensational advance in the price of grain.—A. P. Kisser.

Many strong operators have attempted this game, and for a time have seemed to have success, but invariably they have all come to grief. The latest speculator of this class, James A. Patten, appears to have got out of the undertaking with more profit than some of his predecessors. Patten denied that he aimed to corner grain, but explained that he had found a short supply of wheat in the country and had simply used judgment and bought the cereal. More or less of his holdings he unloaded, securing large profits, and apparently prices were to go still higher. But public sentiment was aroused by a threatened rise in the price of bread, and a hue and cry was raised against Patten all over the country. Patten is professedly religious, and he was particularly sensitive to criticisms coming from the pulpits. These influences caused him to relinquish business and suddenly leave for Colorado for rest and seclusion. After his departure, prices fell many points. How much money he made out of his coup is unknown, but it is believed that his profits were far less than had been figured on. The advance in prices accompanying Patten's operations prompted certain statisticians to declare that as our population is growing fast while the land area remains stationary, some day, instead of exporting, we must import grain.

THAT talent is hereditary has been proved in many notable instances, and there has been a late illustration of the fact in the case of Mr. Truman E. Fassett, son of the well-known and able congressman from Elmira, N. Y.



TRUMAN E. FASSETT,
Brilliant son of the well-known congressman, and winner of an important prize at Cornell University.—De Silva & Sill.

Young Mr. Fassett is a student in the senior class of the College of Arts and Sciences, Cornell University. To him has lately been awarded the Guilford prize of one hundred and fifty dollars, which was established to promote a high standard of excellence in English prose composition, and which is one of the most coveted honors at the Ithaca institution. Mr. Fassett took for his subject "The Painter and the Layman," and a committee of the faculty decided that his production surpassed those of all his competitors. Mr. Fassett is a man of many parts. Besides his regular university work, he is a student of art and music, and is a fencer of much skill. For a time he was captain of the Cornell fencing team, and he was formerly a member of the editorial board of the *Cornell Widow*. In whatever line he directs his energies he achieves more than ordinary success. Mr. Fassett is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and is one of the prominent social figures in his home city, Elmira.

A FEW years ago the name of Aguinaldo was ringing daily around the world. Since the former general of the Filipino army was deposed from power, he has been living in peaceful obscurity on his plantation in Cavité. He has adopted American agricultural machinery and runs a big steam plow. His chief crops are rice and hemp, and, being an up-to-date planter, he is meeting with financial success. An American, who formerly lived in the Philippines and was Aguinaldo's teacher, has declared that the Filipino Cincinnatus was a greatly overrated man, and was by no means the brains of the revolution against Spain. Aguinaldo appears to have thoroughly accepted American domination.

A REMARKABLE and efficient institution for the higher education of girls at Scutari, a suburb of Constantinople, presided over by Dr. Mary Mills Patrick. Recently Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould and others contributed large sums to the college's building fund.

Tourist Glimpses of the West Indies—Charms of Ancient Porto Rico

AT FIRST glance it is difficult to realize that the picturesque old city of San Juan, with its frowning castles of tragic history, its balconied houses and narrow streets teeming with the subtle romance of the tropics, is under the dominion of Uncle Sam. It is so foreign, so utterly lacking in hustle, and apparently so contented and self-sufficient, that it is borne in on the stranger that, although the stars and stripes do float over the public buildings and many new enterprises have taken root within the last decade, it will take more than one generation of American control to change the atmosphere of the dreamy old capital from the "mañana" of Spain to the "do it now" of America. But in its leisurely way, entirely consistent with the broiling sun which sends the tourist in immediate search of cooling drinks, San Juan is undoubtedly undergoing a change. Its well-paved streets are clean, a sanitary sewer system has been established, and the city is well lighted by electricity. There are also well-equipped trolley-cars, connecting the city with the suburbs. These are features essential to the welfare of the country; but the interest of the tourist, who is enjoying only a few hours' shore excursion from his cruising yacht, inclines more to the narrow, fascinating ways, glimmering in the tropic light, where the native lives untouched by progress.

Something of the charm of Madrid lingers in the winding streets with their overshadowing balconies, in the unexpected little plazas, and in the delightfully cool courts, through which one catches a glimpse of domestic life. Each house is built around a court, the entrance of which leads through an arched gallery. So simple are these homes, and so charming in their color of dull gray, that even the most dilapidated of them appears attractive. Behind the barred windows, which jut out close to the sidewalk, an occasional flash of black eyes suggests real beauty, and now and then a sapota-skinned señorita smiles coquettishly, seemingly as much amused in watching the stranger as he is in watching her.

The lazy old city lies on a wrinkled, hilly island, less than a mile in length and about a quarter of a mile in breadth. There is much unoccupied government land in the rear of old Morro Castle, which to the west of the city guards the entrance to the bay and harbor, and also in front of picturesque Cristobal, which commands the narrow strait that divides the island from the mainland. So the various-colored population of some 40,000 is crowded together in most sociable fashion. Throughout the entire island of Porto Rico there is an average of about 270 persons to the square mile—1,000,000 inhabitants in all.

Like Havana, the streets of San Juan are filled with peddlers. Down the byway and headed toward the wharf, where he reaps the richest harvest from the tourists, goes the hat vender, bearing on his shoulders a long pole filled with an assortment of panamas of different degrees of fineness. If he encounters a good bargainer he will part with a hat at an astonishingly small sum, and even his regular prices seem small to the traveler from the States. On every corner, as the popcorn and peanut men are with us, is the coffee vender of San Juan. On a lit-

tle four-wheeled wagon he carries his stock, which he first roasts to a crispy blackness, filling the air with a delightful aroma, then grinds it while still hot from the oven, and almost before you realize it he is offering you a cup of café noir made from the beans which were green only a few minutes before. Coffee plantations are numerous in Porto Rico, and there are many plantations in the mountains where coffee flourishes at an elevation of even six thousand feet. It is a plaint of the Porto Rican that the United States does not appreciate the excellence of Porto Rican coffee, for out of the thirty-nine million pounds exported every year, only eighteen millions are sent to New York. France and Spain are the heaviest purchasers. The coffee warehouses, where the sorters are at work separating the broken from the whole beans, are of interest. Women are employed in the sorting departments, and they receive twenty-five cents a day for their work.

Although Porto Rico boasts over one thousand miles of splendid macadamized roads, which tempt tourists with automobiles, and many up-to-date cars are seen speeding about the city, there are still hundreds of lazy ox teams drawing creaking wooden carts up and down the hilly streets. At the wharf, which is only a few squares from the principal plaza and main business section of the city, these ox teams may be seen in groups that offer wonderful pictorial possibilities to the camera fiend. The long-horned creatures have become so accustomed to being snapshotted that they appear to like it, as do their drivers, who earn easily a few pennies when they are called upon to pose.

Stretching on every side of San Juan are plantations—sugar, coffee, orange, pineapple, and grape fruit; and, although nobody in the island seems to work, the plantations are flourishing and apparently well cared for. It is claimed that all of the necessities, except clothing, and many of the luxuries of life are manufactured on the island, which is only one hundred miles in length and forty in width. Cocoanuts grow everywhere, but more especially around the coast. The trees bear when they are six years of age, and they continue for fifty years to average a yield of one dollar per tree each year.

The Fishing Fever.

WHEN tender leaves are budding out
And skies are blue and sunny,
And birds begin to look for sticks
And bumble-bees for honey,
I shut my eyes and seem to hear
The water gently swishing
Above the pebbles, smooth and round—
I want to go a-fishing!

I long to smell the warm, new earth,
And see the sunlight glancing
On speckled sides and silver fins
And merry minnows dancing.
On leaden feet I walk the street,
For rod and basket wishing,
And shady nooks by running brooks—
I want to go a-fishing!

MINNA IRVING.

The present population of Porto Rico is composed of the descendants of two distinct classes of Spaniards—of negroes and half castes. With the exception of Cuba and Porto Rico, every sugar-producing island of the West Indies contains at least ten times as many colored persons as whites. In Porto Rico the latter represents sixty-one per cent. of the total population. The mulatto numbers about two-fifths of the total population, while the full-blooded negro is gradually disappearing. The mulatto is not subject to any handicap on account of his descent in a country where no prejudice is entertained against the blacks and where no color line exists. He is a self-respecting, fairly industrious, and altogether desirable citizen. It is not improbable that in the course of time he will form a dominant element in the native population.

The most interesting portion of San Juan, as far as the life of the city is concerned, centers around the plaza, where innumerable little shops line the sides and where the band occupies the center of the square for the triweekly evening concert. Whites and blacks alike gather to enjoy the music, and round and round the plaza the promenaders saunter as they listen, happy in seeing and in being seen.

More than anywhere else, the American influence is being felt in the public-school system which has been established on the island. Under the Spaniards the facilities for education were very limited, and Porto Rico still labors under the unenviable distinction of a greater degree of illiteracy than any other West Indian island, and this despite the larger proportion of white population. More than eighty per cent. of the inhabitants are unable to read or write, and many of them do not see a printed sheet from one year's end to another. But within the last ten years the school enrollment has increased from 44,000 to 83,000. There are still less than one-quarter of the children of instructable age in the schools, but the number is rapidly growing. Schools have been established in all parts of the island and are within immediate reach of the *gibaro*, who has heretofore troubled himself little about the education of his little flock of dimpled brown babies, which, innocent of clothing, play happily in the sun. He and his father before him managed very well without the aid of the three R's, and he is not overanxious to adopt anything in which he cannot realize an immediate advantage. But little by little the light of progress is dawning on him, and finally, when the children come home from their first day or two of learning, filled with an ambition to do gardening, he feels reconciled. If schools teach the children to work—all right.

"The children, big and little, all take naturally to school gardening," said one of the pretty little American teachers to a couple of visiting tourists. "They seem eager to learn anything, but one of the great surprises comes in the fact that they also like gymnastics." The children in the graded schools are quite up to the standard of pupils in the same grades in the States. They are naturally bright, and the novelty of going to school imparts an enthusiasm which proves a valuable aid to the teachers.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

(See illustrations on opposite page.)



NOTED JOURNALISTS AT A MEMORABLE FEAST.

JOINT BANQUET AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK, OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, ATTENDED BY HUNDREDS OF LEADING EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. Guests at speakers' table, left to right—E. H. Baker, Melville E. Stone, Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Dr. R. J. Burdette, Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Major J. C. Hemphill, toastmaster; Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States; Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Consul-General Frankson, Hon. Lloyd S. Brice, Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, James J. Freil, H. A. Kellogg, George L. Berry.—Copyright, 1909, by Drucker & Co.

The Novel Side of Life in Porto Rico



AUTOMOBILISTS TOURING THE ISLAND SEE ACRES OF TOBACCO PLANTS FLOURISHING UNDER CHEESECLOTH PROTECTION.



PANAMA AND JIPFY-JAPPY HATS OFFERED AT AN ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATE BY STREET VENDERS.



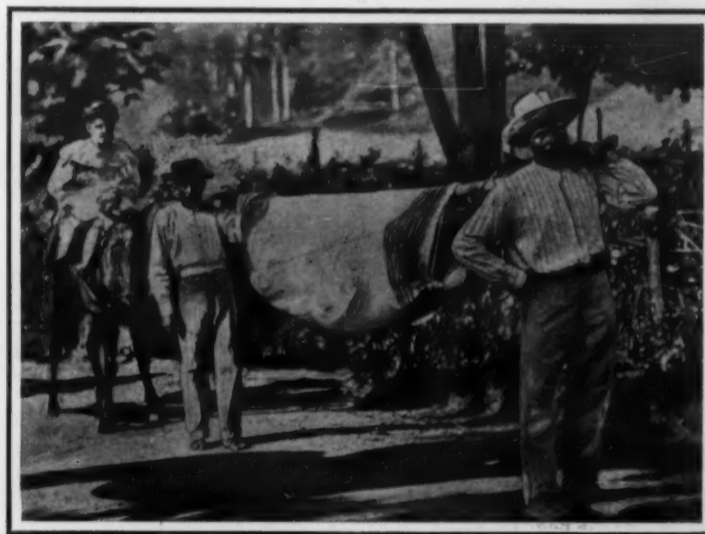
NATIVES OF SAN JUAN EARNING A COUPLE OF DOLLARS A DAY WASHING GOLD IN THE MAVILLA RIVER AFTER A HEAVY RAIN.



SAN JUAN SUBURBAN TRAINING QUARTERS FOR GAME COCKS, WHICH FURNISH THE CHIEF AMUSEMENT OF THE NATIVES.



PORTO RICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN SALUTING THE FLAG AFTER A TREE-PLANTING EXPEDITION ON ARBOR DAY.



PRIMITIVE AMBULANCE USED BY THE PORTO RICAN PEASANT WHO CARRIES HIS RELATIVE OR FRIEND MANY MILES FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.



PICTURESQUE LAUNDRY WHERE ROCKS SERVE AS WASHBOARDS AND RUNNING WATER AS A WHITENER.



PRETTY PORTO RICAN GIRLS BUSY IN THE SORTING DEPARTMENT OF A COFFEE WAREHOUSE AT THE WAGE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A DAY.

The People and the Land Where Roosevelt Hunts

By Peter MacQueen, F. R. G. S., the African Explorer

(Copyrighted by Peter MacQueen.)

THE PART of East Africa where the Roosevelt party is hunting consists of a series of plateaus



PETER MACQUEEN,
The well-known traveler and representative of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who lately visited East Africa.—Litchfield.

rising from 3,000 to 8,000 feet above the Indian Ocean. This country is called the East African Protectorate. It is 240,000 square miles in extent. Its climate ranges from the tropical heat of Mombasa, on the coast, to the coolness of the Nandi Plateau, which is between 8,000 and 9,000 feet in elevation. Most of the country scheduled for the Roosevelt party lies at an altitude of between 4,000 and 6,000 feet. Its chief features are the Athi and Kapiti plains, the Kikuyu Escarpment, the Great Rift Valley (6,000 feet), the Mau Escarpment (8,000 feet), the Uasin Gishu Plain, the Eldama Ravine, and the Great Victorian Plain (4,000 feet).

These are grass-covered plateaus, with here and there some scrubby forest, and here and there acacia trees growing in rows and resembling huge green umbrellas. There are occasional swamps where the lion and the leopard skulk and the buffalo feeds among the long papyrus grass. In the open plains are to be seen thousands of wild animals—forty or fifty zebras in a herd, a dozen giraffes here, sixty or seventy hartebeest, a herd of wildebeest, droves of Thompson gazelles and Grant gazelles, and Chandler's reed buck (the last three called after the names of prominent explorers). Once in a while two or three rhinoceri are seen grazing on the level land, and in the pools and lakes the huge hippopotamus and the cynical crocodile swim in the water or come to the shore to bask in the torrid sun.

It is estimated by faunal naturalists that four million zebras roam those upland plains, and that no less than ten millions of wild animals are on the game preserves of British East Africa. The British government has laid aside as a game preserve fifty thousand square miles, or an area equal to six times that of Massachusetts. The land thus reserved for game is healthfully located and is rich and fruitful, and, though it lies almost on the equatorial line, its great elevation above the sea renders it one of the most delightful and homelike countries for the white man to live and thrive and farm upon that can be found in any part of the world. To make the problem more simple for the English settlers, there are not many native peoples inhabiting those plains. In an area equal to twice that of the British Islands, there are only five millions of the aborigines. This colony, rented by the British government from the Sultan of Zanzibar for \$85,000 a year, has now 3,000 English farmers and 25,000 Portuguese and Hindus. It has a governor and a legislative council at Nairobi, where Mr. Roosevelt is now being entertained by Mr. Macmillan, the American millionaire.

The tribes scattered over this vast area are the Kikuyu, the Kavirondo, and the Masai, the famous blood-drinking warriors. These latter people are of Semitic origin and have enormous flocks of sheep and goats and cattle. They will not do menial labor, but they will go on a safari (caravan journey) as guides or as soldiers. Formerly they made war on their neighbors, the negro Kikuyu tribe; but, since the advent of the British government, intertribal wars have practically ceased. The tribes around Nairobi

are the Wakamba and the Kikuyu, both negroid peoples. The Kikuyu are the principal porters, and, with a few Masai and some Swaheli from the coast at Mombasa, will form the entourage of Colonel Roosevelt in his hunting tour.

The plains rise into foothills as one proceeds toward Mount Kenia (19,000 feet). The rolling foothills have a homelike view, like Connecticut or Vermont, and will in fifty years become the homes of thousands of white men living under British rule. The English laws regarding the welfare of the natives of to-day are very much in favor of the aborigines. For example, a white man cannot strike a black man in British East Africa without a warrant from an English magistrate. A white man cannot employ a black man without supplying him with at least one dollar's worth of blankets; and every five men must be given a shelter tent before they go on a safari.

Moreover, the land has been reserved to the native tribes with reference to their increase during the next one hundred years. There are 253,000,000 acres of valuable fertile land in the colony, and the natives are now occupying less than 2,000,000 acres of that whole area, and yet the British government will not throw open to white settlers, for the present at least, more than 50,000,000 acres. The land is worth about thirty cents an acre, and the farms range from 5,000 to 100,000 acres. An American with \$5,000 as capital could do well in this colony.

Mr. Heatley, a young English farmer near Nairobi, who has 20,000 acres and is said to be the best farmer in the whole colony, told me there was a herd of about forty wild buffaloes in a swamp on his farm. He has taken great care to leave the animals unmolested for a year, and he told me he would offer the hunting to Mr. Roosevelt. I informed the ex-President of this, and I notice that he has accepted the invitation from Mr. Heatley.

The pioneers in East Africa are nearly all English gentlemen of the better class, and their fortunes range, I am told, from \$10,000 to \$10,000,000. The new community will be a colony of landed gentry in a community where there will be enough black men to do the menial labor. Mr. Roosevelt is the ideal type to an Englishman of what a gentleman should be—a university graduate, a sportsman playing the game, and a statesman incorruptible and fearless.

The Kikuyu tribe are a harmless race. They will do some work, but, like all African races, they do not propose to do overwork. Their houses are rude, primitive affairs, with wattled walls and roofs thatched with grass or palm leaves. In their gardens you will see bananas and maize, and in the fields sugar cane and a fine variety of beans. They were very particular with us on our journeys to have beans for their food. While some of the tribes are very fond of chickens, the Kikuyu will not allow a chicken to come into their villages. They believe that if a woman eats chicken she will be sterile.

Beyond the Kikuyu Escarpment on the Mount Kenia region there lie the high plateaus of the Nandi and the Victoria Nyanza Plain, and on this latter plain there is one of the most interesting tribes in the whole continent of Africa—the Kavirondo. The Kavirondo are seen in large numbers toward the upper terminal of the Uganda Railway, at Port Florence, and on the shore of the Great Lake. They are an almost stark-naked race of savages, yet they are said to be the most virtuous and upright of all the tribes of Africa. In one scene upon the lakeside we made a photograph of the warriors of the tribe, along with the women and children. The spears they wave in their hands are made by their own blacksmiths from the iron of their own mountains. The headgear of wickerwork and cowrie shells is very picturesque, and some of it has a remarkable resemblance to the flower gardens and vegetable conservatories of the recent

Easter bonnets. The plumes of the warriors, with ostrich feathers and colobus monkey furs, resemble the war togs of Wellington's troopers at Waterloo. The whole scene flashes before us, barbaric, bizarre, outré—a page from prehistoric times.

The marriage laws of the Kavirondo, like those of most of these primitive races, are polygamous, but very strict. For example, no marriage is thought of unless the young man is able and willing to pay to the family of the young woman a certain dowry. This dot is usually given to the girl's mother. In some tribes it consists of twenty oxen. In others it is set at forty goats. Among the Wachaga of the Kilimanjaro the regular dowry is ten goats. For the porters who died on our expedition, we paid to each of the widows fifty dollars. The widow marries her husband's brother.

In our photograph of the dance of the Kavirondo girls, we see the young ladies of marriageable age kneeling on the ground on all fours. Their heads are partly shaved, their bodies rubbed with oil and red ochre, and they are supposed to be very beautiful. Here, in this strange position, they grunt and wiggle about with strange contortions like an animal. One may judge they are not married from the fact that they are not wearing the regular tuft of palm leaves or ostrich feathers, which all the married women of the tribe wear tied on to their back.

One of these Kavirondo maidens will bring her mother at marriage ten goats, forty hoes, and six barrels of beer. The beer will be drunk at the home of the bride before the marriage, and the festivities will last for six days. The honeymoon is spent in the house of the bride's parents, and the bride is not allowed to leave the house for one month. The marriage ceremony is performed by the uncle of the bride. It consists of the simple question, "Do you want to marry this woman?" and its complement, "Do you want to marry this man?" At the end of a month after the marriage, the mothers of the two high contracting parties go out into the forest, cut wood, and build a house for the young couple.

The women among the Kavirondo do all the work, and the men sit in fields, watch them, gossip with them, and talk encouragingly to them. It is a happy, primitive, arcanian life. Among the women there are no suffragettes, and melancholia and nervous prostration are as little known as are the canals of Mars. The Kavirondo who live on the immediate shores of the Victoria Nyanza engage in fishing. The dreadful tsetse fly, which brings the sleeping sickness, has not yet invaded that part of the shore where the Kavirondo live.

The cheerful maidens that we pictured with our cameras, among the papyrus reeds by the lake, are absolutely fearless of the pugnacious hippopotamus and the cruel crocodile. Indeed, where the picture was made, a young boy had been torn limb from limb by a crocodile only a week before. It is very dangerous to fish from a boat because the hippopotamus may take it into his head to chew up the side of the boat. The occupants of the boat, thus flung into the water, are an easy prey for the crocodile. Accordingly, the natives usually go on rafts to find their nets, which are made from the papyrus plant.

Among the native tribes of Africa there seems to me to be every possibility of happiness that any man could have, even in the ripest civilization. The white man has undoubtedly reached wonderful heights of comfort, cleanliness, intelligence, and practicality; but, in reaching this high ground, he has undoubtedly lost the simplicity and quiet content which kings and sultans would purchase with crowns of gold.

Peter MacQueen

See illustrations on page 444.



A SUPERB ELECTRICAL DISPLAY.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN ELECTRICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION HELD IN THE FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. T. Macdonald



COLLEGE STUDENTS DEVOTED TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CIVIC LEAGUE PHOTOGRAPHED IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, AT WASHINGTON—ROBERT TAFT, ELDER SON OF THE PRESIDENT, SEATED AT EXTREME RIGHT.—Copyright, 1909, by Harris & Ewing.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

OHIO WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NOVA SCOTIA THE SECOND, AND TENNESSEE THE THIRD



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A TRIBUTE TO SPRING—ARBOR DAY CELEBRATION IN LINCOLN PARK, CINCINNATI, O., IN WHICH 6,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN TOOK PART.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) OUT OF THE MIGHTY DEEP—UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF A SEAL BREAKING THROUGH THE DRIFT ICE AT SYDNEY, N. S.
George Dwyer, Nova Scotia.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) "THE YOUNGEST UNIFORMED BAND IN THE WORLD"—HANSON'S "KID" BAND, OF TYLER, TEX., WHICH WILL WELCOME THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT THEIR CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS, TENN., IN JUNE.—G. M. McCormick, Tennessee.



THE FINEST BAND OF EXCAVATORS IN AMERICA—GIRL STUDENTS' BUILDING COMMITTEE DIGGING FOR THE FOUNDATION OF THE WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, ON IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK.—M. Heinrichs, New York.



WHERE PRESIDENT TAFT AND FAMILY WILL SPEND THEIR VACATION—FINE HOUSE AT WOODBURY POINT, BEVERLY COVE, MASS., WHICH THE PRESIDENT HAS LEASED FOR THE SUMMER.—R. Smith, Massachusetts.



CRACK CAVALRYMEN HEEDFUL OF RELIGIOUS DUTY—SQUADRON A, ON A RECENT SUNDAY, ENTERING THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.—Harris Andrews, New Jersey.

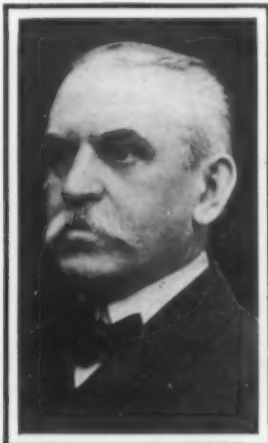
A Notable Anniversary Banquet in Philadelphia



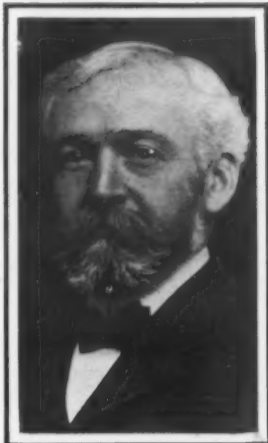
THE MASSIVE LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO F. WAYLAND AYER BY THE EMPLOYEES OF N. W. AYER & SON.



ALBERT G. BRADFORD.



HENRY N. MCKINNEY.



JARVIS A. WOOD.



THE SUPERB SILVER LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO N. W. AYER & SON BY SOME OF THEIR OLD NEWSPAPER FRIENDS.

ON SATURDAY evening, April 24th, the city of Philadelphia put on its best Ayers! The night was made memorable by one of the most notable banquets ever held in that city. It was given at the Bellevue-Stratford, to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of one of the most widely known advertising agencies of the country, a pioneer in the business. The banquet was given by N. W. Ayer & Son, and was attended not only by all of the employees of the firm, numbering nearly three hundred, but also by about three hundred of the most prominent journalists, publishers, advertisers, and leaders of commercial enterprises in the United States. The dinner was spread in the magnificent second-floor ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford, amid a profusion of floral decorations, and the menu was elaborate and complete.

At the center of the stage the firm's seal was reproduced in flowers covering a circle fourteen feet in diameter, in which red electric lights blazoned conspicuously the famous motto of the firm, "Keeping Everlastingly at It Brings Success." Over the stage appeared in brilliant electric lights the legend, "B A I S 1869." Many inquiries were heard regarding the meaning of this curious device. It was finally discovered that it indicated the date of the founding of the firm, and that its significance was fully expressed in the words, "Been At It Since 1869." It was a joyous and happy occasion, overflowing with good cheer. Congratulations were showered on Mr. F. Wayland Ayer and his associates in the company, Mr. Henry N. McKinney, Mr. Albert G. Bradford, and Mr. Jarvis A. Wood.

Mr. Ayer received an ovation when at the close of the banquet he arose to speak. Mr. James A. Buchanan, the dean of the business-getting staff of the establishment, responding to a hearty call from his associates, presented Mr. Ayer, as a token of the esteem of the employees of the house, a superb sterling



F. WAYLAND AYER, HEAD OF THE ADVERTISING FIRM OF N. W. AYER & SON, PHILADELPHIA.—Goldensky.

silver loving cup. His earnest and eloquent words of appreciation on the part of the employees were roundly applauded. Next, Mr. Louis Wiley, the business manager of the *New York Times*, in a few well-chosen words, congratulated Mr. Ayer and his associates, and called up Mr. William C. Freeman, of the *New York Mail*, a former Philadelphian, who pro-

ceeded to present to the firm a massive loving cup "With the compliments and best wishes of some of their old newspaper friends, in appreciation of forty years' active and splendid service in the promotion and development of American industries through effective advertising." Mr. Ayer by this time was able to get his breath, and proceeded to deliver a felicitous, inspiring, and instructive address on the rise, the progress, and success of his famous house.

A round of applause greeted Mr. Ayer, and his associates were received with equal enthusiasm, as one after another they were called upon to speak. All of them paid the highest tributes to Mr. Ayer, and to the late N. W. Ayer, the founder of the house. Among others who joined in the felicitations were E. H. Simmons, of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, Mo.; Earl D. Babst, general counsel of the National Biscuit Company; H. J. Heinz, of H. J. Heinz & Co., Pittsburgh; Mr. Lemuel W. Bowen, of D. M. Ferry & Co.; Charles Dingee, of Dingee & Conard, and J. C. Cotner, of the Sprague Publishing Company. A number of prominent publishers who sat at the head table were called upon to speak, and all responded heartily and eloquently, including Mr. Frank A. Munsey, the founder of Munsey's publications; George H. Hazen, of the *Century*; Arthur Brisbane, the best-known editorial writer in the country; Robert Frothingham, of *Everybody's*, and Arthur Capper, of the *Topeka (Kan.) Capital*.

Soon after midnight, the banquet concluded with the singing, in which all joined heartily, and which was led by Mr. Ayer, of the very appropriate hymn, "God be with you till we meet again." We congratulate the firm not only on the anniversary which they have celebrated, but on the happy, joyous, and successful manner in which they extended their hospitality to friends and employees on an occasion, the delightful memories of which must linger through all the years of life.



A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING PAYS TRIBUTE TO HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS OF PROMINENCE, INCLUDING FINANCIERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND SOCIAL LEADERS, UNITE IN GIVING A DINNER AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK, IN RECOGNITION OF THE FINE QUALITIES AND SPLENDID SERVICE OF THE FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR IN ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.—Copyright, 1909, by Drucker & Co. (See page 455.)

Most Frightful Massacre of the Century

PEOPLE AND PLACES IN THE DISTRICT OF ARMENIA WHERE 30,000 CHRISTIANS WERE LATELY KILLED BY MOSLEM FANATICS



CROWD OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES WHO ESCAPED DEATH AT THE HANDS OF FANATICAL MOSLEMS HOLDING A RELIGIOUS MEETING.



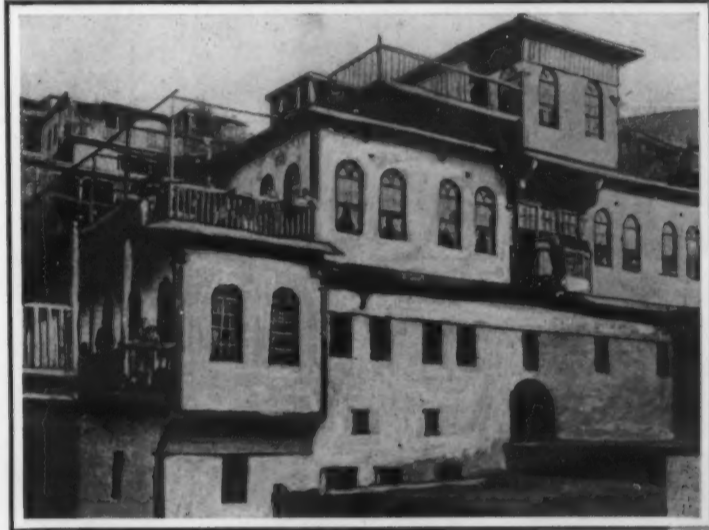
TYPES OF WRETCHED ARMENIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHOSE HUSBANDS AND FATHERS WERE AMONG THE THOUSANDS MASSACRED AT ADANA.



HOME AT HADJIN, FOR ORPHAN BOYS, FOUNDED AND MANAGED BY AMERICAN WOMEN MISSIONARIES.



AN UNHAPPY ARMENIAN FAMILY WHOSE HEAD WAS KILLED BY BRUTAL TURKS.



THE GIRLS' HOME AT HADJIN, WHERE FIVE AMERICAN WOMEN MISSIONARIES WERE FOR DAYS IN DANGER OF DEATH.



THRONG OF NEEDY AND SORROWFUL ARMENIAN WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN CHARGE OF A SYMPATHETIC MISSIONARY.



GROUP OF MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE HELPERS WHO WERE IN HADJIN DURING THE SIEGE—MISS ROSE LAMBERT, FOUNDER OF THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOMES, SEATED AT EXTREME LEFT OF SECOND ROW.



ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE PASTORS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE REGION OF THE MASSACRE.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF HADJIN, WHICH WAS BESIEGED FOR A WEEK BY BLOODTHIRSTY NOMAD TRIBESMEN—ARMED ARMENIANS STOUTLY DEFENDED THE PLACE UNTIL TROOPS CAME TO THE RESCUE—A NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHTING.

The latest advices more than confirm the first stories of the horrors of the massacre in Asiatic Turkey. It is now believed that more than 30,000 Christians were butchered in the district of Adana. The city of Adana was burned and more than 10,000 persons were murdered there alone. There was terrible slaughter also at Tarsus, Antioch, and other places. Hadjin, where there is a number of American missionaries, was besieged for a week by thousands of nomadic tribesmen, who were fought off by armed Armenians until regular troops relieved the town. It is charged that the governor of the province countenanced the massacre. The new government at Constantinople will, it is said, severely punish the leaders of the murderous mobs.

Glimpses of Roosevelt's Hunting Grounds in East Africa



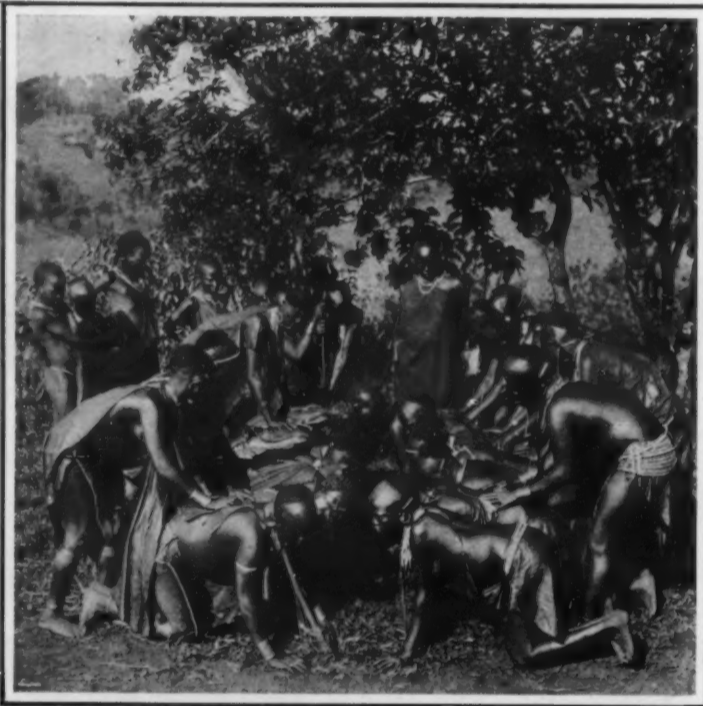
TYPICAL SCENE ON THE EAST AFRICAN PLATEAU WHERE COLONEL ROOSEVELT IS HUNTING—PORTERS OF THE KIKUYU TRIBE WITH THEIR CAMPING EQUIPAGE AND TROPHIES IN FOREGROUND.



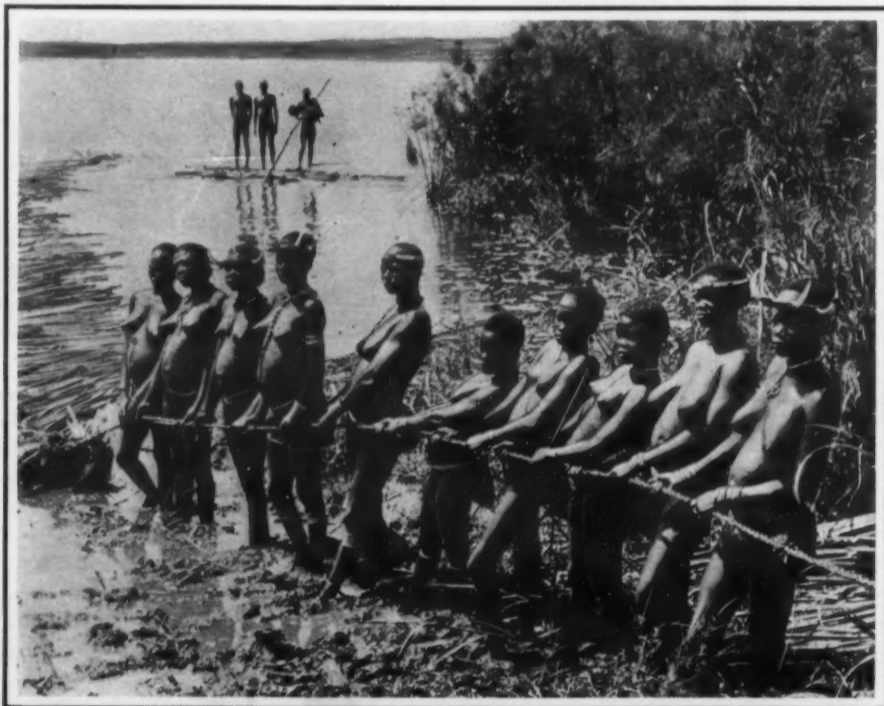
ON THE PLATEAU OF MT. KENIA—PART OF A SAFARI RESTING ON A JOURNEY OVER THE SCRUB FOREST AND UPLAND PLAINS.



INTERIOR OF A WA-KIKUYU VILLAGE, WITH A GROUP OF YOUNG PEOPLE ENJOYING THE EARLY MORNING SUNSHINE.



PECULIAR DANCE OF EAST AFRICAN NATIVES—UNMARRIED GIRLS OF THE KAVIRONDO TRIBE, NEAR THE SHORES OF THE VICTORIA NYANZA, ENGAGED IN THEIR FAVORITE PASTIME.



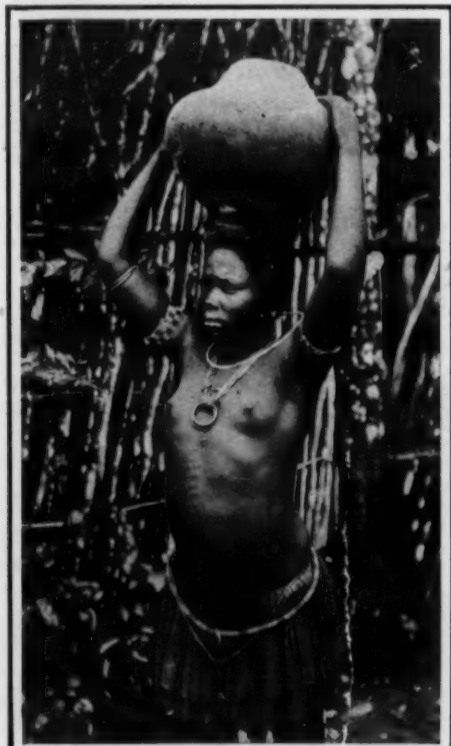
CURIOUS FISHING SCENE IN EAST AFRICA—KAVIRONDO WOMEN PULLING IN A PRIMITIVE NET MADE OF PAPYRUS PLANTS, AND MEN OUT ON A RAFT GUIDING IT.



TWO WAKAMBA GIRLS IN FULL DRESS WEARING CURIOUS ORNAMENTS.
W. D. Young.



HOW THE KAVIRONDO WILL WELCOME FORMER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—WARRIORS, IN STRANGE COSTUMES, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ASSEMBLED FOR A PARADE AND DANCE.



A MEMBER OF THE LADIES' CLUB IN USOGO, AT THE HEAD OF THE NILE.
Coutinho & Sons.

Photographs (not otherwise credited) by MacQueen and Dutkevich expedition, copyrighted, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood. See article on page 440.

A Typical Windy Day in Chicago



PEDESTRIANS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY THE
PIERCE GUSTS.



A POLICEMAN ENGAGED IN PLEASANT DUTY—ONE OF MANY DETAILED
TO THE WORST CORNERS.



SISTERS IN DISTRESS WAITING FOR A
LULL IN THE STORM.



YOUNGSTERS ENJOYING THE STRANGE PRANKS
PLAYED BY THE WIND.



FINDING IT HARD TO BREAST THE GALE EVEN WITH
THE HELP OF A STALWART OFFICER.



SHOPPERS CAUGHT IN A PARTICULARLY
WILD WHIRL.



HANGING ON TO THEIR HATS WITH ALL
THEIR MIGHT.

Photographs by A. P. Risser.

Little John Smith

By Harry N. Thomas

THE NEW jeweler was a dapper little man. He had come up from the city to go into trade in Benning. After looking about town somewhat, he took a three months' lease of the long-unoccupied store in the Swan block. The payment of the three months' rent in advance won Eugene Swan, the landlord, over to complete affability, and for nearly an hour he listened patiently while the new tenant, John Smith, told of his hopes and fears. Smith spoke with the deliberate precision which marks the man who is slow to evolve an idea. For several years he had been a salesman in a big jewelry store in the city, and had come to the country to invest his savings in a similar business.

"A parson or an undertaker," had been Eugene Swan's prognostication when the dapper little figure first came up his front walk. A black cheviot suit, black derby hat, and a narrow black string tie, knotted carefully about a high-standing collar, had been outward evidences to Eugene of the stranger's clerical or funereal calling. The little man's clear, smooth skin, and plump, well-formed hands contrasted oddly, so his landlord thought, with the shock of gray hair that crowned his head and the little gray mustache and goatee that adorned his face. He wore nose-glasses, and behind their heavy, dull lenses, his eyes appeared languid and spiritless.

When he parted with his landlord, the new jeweler went to the office of the *Transcript*, Benning's weekly newspaper, took a twelve-inch, double-column space in the paper for two weeks, and paid for the advertisement in advance. An hour was spent in writing out his advertising copy, and then the editor put the little man through a cross-examination as to his past life and plans for the future. This, explained the editor, would furnish material for a reading notice, for which there would be no charge.

A late afternoon train took Benning's new jeweler to the city. The noon train next day brought him back, and in the afternoon a big load of goods by express and some large crates by freight were deposited at the store in the Swan block. Eugene Swan's oldest son, just out of the high school, was engaged as clerk. Some second-hand showcases were rented of a confectioner, to supply the new shopkeeper's needs until some full-length cases of the latest model could be constructed in the city. The confectioner's cases were old-fashioned and ill-suited to the display of a jewelry stock. On the front and top they were encompassed by wooden framework, which formed small squares into which glass panels had been roughly fitted. A panel at the front of one of the cases was broken out in putting it in place on the counter; but, with his jack-knife, Jeweler Smith fashioned a wooden panel to fit the opening, and fastened it with wire nails. It would do, he said, until the new cases came.

The Swan boy's eyes opened wide as his employer began filling the cases with cushioned trays laden with watches, rings, brooches, stick-pins, and gold and silver bric-a-brac that baffled the boy's description. A counter in one section of the store was given over to the display of a side line of stationery. Hand-bills were distributed in the farming districts announcing the opening of Smith's Jewelry Emporium.

Friday, the day before the formal opening of the Swan block emporium, the *Transcript* made its weekly appearance. About noon that day, the new tenant presented himself at Eugene Swan's front door. He held a copy of the *Transcript* in a trembling grasp. "Why didn't you tell me about these out-laws?" demanded the jeweler in a quavering, querulous voice. In one corner was the advertisement announcing the opening of the jeweler's store next day with a \$20,000 stock of goods. In bold, black-faced type on the same page, Swan read:

**"ANOTHER BOLD BREAK.
HOME OF WEALTHY BENNING RESIDENT ROBBED.
EVIDENTLY SAME GANG THAT LOOTED
BENNING COUNTY BANK."**

The robbery was no news to Eugene Swan. He had not wanted his tenant to hear of it, however, until the jeweler's stock in trade had been installed, fearing that the little man might be timid about locating in Benning. It was evident, from the *Transcript* report, that professional thieves were operating in the neighborhood. The home of the opulent resident had been burglarized the day before Smith leased his store. About seven hundred dollars' worth of silver-

ware and jewelry had been taken. The Benning County National Bank had been looted only a week before. The safe was dynamited, and \$18,000 in cash and negotiable securities were taken.

The little man, thought Swan, might even now decide upon another business location. He was resourceful. He was also a deputy sheriff. "To tell you the truth, Mr. Smith," said the deputy, in a low, confidential tone, "we hain't thought much 'bout the burglars sense you ben here. We're keepin' whist 'bout it, so be sure'n don't tell nobody," and Swan looked about him to make sure he had no other hearers. "The gang's ben traced over into York State somewhere, and they'll nab 'um there 'fore long." Smith's face lighted up, and his "Thank you" was uttered in profound relief.

The jeweler's nervous fear appealed to his landlord's sense of humor and he told the high sheriff and some other officers about it that night. The story of the little jeweler's timidity was soon town gossip.

The opening day of the jewelry emporium brought people from the most remote parts of the county to Benning. Farmer folk came to town with quarters and half dollars with which to buy some finery. They returned home empty-handed. Prices at Smith's Jewelry Emporium were prohibitive. Reports of the costly jewels in the little man's shop went far and wide, but he seemed not in the least disconcerted over the lack of patronage. "People will come to



"KENDALL, I'LL BE — I' CAME FROM HIS LIPS."

my prices," he remarked; but other Benning business men shook their heads sagely. After the opening day, the young clerk usually attended to the wants of the few customers. The proprietor spent most of his time at a roll-top desk in a corner of the store playing solitaire. The enterprising *Transcript* announced next week that Benning's new merchant was compiling a book on solitaire games. His favorite game was patience.

The opening entertainment of the Benning Y. M. C. A. star course occurred, unfortunately, on a night when a cold northeast rain was pelting down in veritable torrents. Benningites had bought their tickets for the entertainment course weeks in advance, and the crowded opera house on the stormy first night evinced the desire of Benning people to get their money's worth, in spite of some personal discomfort. The theater-goers trooped by the new jewelry store singly and in groups, and the Swan boy found interest in watching them.

At a quarter past eight the last of the laggards was in his seat at the opera house and Benning's Main street was deserted. With the exception of the new jeweler and the two druggists, Benning merchants had closed their places of business and gone to the entertainment. The Swan boy, lying sprawled out on an arm chair and listening to the big rain drops as they splashed against the plate glass display window, thought of the wealth in the showcases opposite him and of the recent robberies. He cast apprehensive glances toward the deserted street, half expecting the robber band to appear. Dense fog gave a spectral appearance to objects outside the window. The misty splotch of a street lamp across the way threw out only a feeble circular glimmer. His employer was apparently oblivious of the solitude.

A wheel grating on the curbing just outside the shop brought the jeweler's clerk to his feet. A horse's nose came into view at one side of the plate-glass window. Too frightened now to move, the boy stood still and gripped hard at a jack-knife in his trousers' pocket. A man and a woman came into

view and a feeling of shame took the place of fear in the young clerk's mind. The sound of the grating wheel and the nervous movements of the clerk did not seem to disturb the card player. The man and the woman entered the store, and the little jeweler's attention was diverted for a minute from his game. Then he went back to his play. Young Swan greeted the couple with a friendly nod. He recognized them as city people who were occupying the Taylor farm, near by town, for the summer. It was stationery that the city people were in quest of.

As the clerk waited on them, his imagination formed pictures of the man before him as a master of finance. He was a very large and dignified personage, the distinguishing feature of whose appearance was an iron-gray beard. The lady who accompanied the financier wore a loose-fitting raincoat and her face was heavily veiled. When the financier addressed her she partly raised the veil. A dimpled chin of shapely contour and full, red lips were revealed. The big man's suave manner made a deep impression on the clerk. The lady, he explained, had a letter of importance to write and send out on the ten-thirty train that night. She had discovered, after their man and maid had gone out for the evening, that the supply of writing paper at the farm was exhausted. She must write the letter, and so she had accompanied him.

The young clerk brought an ink holder and pen from the desk, and placed them on one of the jewelry cases. The lady would have to stand, but she declared that she didn't mind in the least. The clerk felt that his employer should have offered the lady his chair at the desk. Instead, the little old man called his salesman to him with a jerk of the head. "Don't wait," he said, in his slow, even tone. "Just draw up the shades and cover up the stock," he added, as if by after-thought. The Swan boy stepped about briskly in carrying out his instruction, for he planned to see a part of the entertainment in the opera house. He covered the jewelry in the cases and went out.

As the door banged, the delicate left hand of the financier's lady crept from the folds of her ample raincoat, and firmly clinched in the shapely fingers was a sharp-edged instrument. While the right hand scurried across the note-paper, the left busied itself with the sharp-edged instrument. The financier stamped on the floor noisily with his thick-soled shoes, muttering something about cold feet, and the keen-edged tool guided by the lady's deft fingers made its way through the thin wooden panel in the case. The whole panel was soon removed, and the lady slipped it into the cavernous pocket of the raincoat. The financier had been watching the card player intently, and now he went over and leaned on the counter near the corner desk. "What's the game?" he inquired. "Patience," replied the little man, as he put down the pack and surveyed the cards to discover a move. The lady's left hand was making quick journeys now from beneath the covering in the case to the ample pocket in her coat. "There's a sequence there that can go over on the red ten," said the big man, pointing out the move. The card player followed his direction.

When the case had been cleared of its contents that lay within the reach of the lady's fair hand, the wooden panel was slipped neatly into its place. She was folding her letter now. Her companion turned from the card player with a friendly "good-night" on his tongue, but he did not utter the words. The quick turning of the revolving desk chair brought his attention back to the little man. He looked down the shining barrel of a revolver. The lady looked down another, and into some eyes she had seen before. The nose-glasses had slipped off. "Kendall, I'll be — I' came from the lips in which the Swan boy had thought such refinement lay; and Hugh Kendall, the celebrated detective, smiled with satisfaction on the fair and youthful confidence woman, diamond smuggler, and mining swindler who had long been the despair of municipal and private detectives. "You found the bait tempting, didn't you, my dear?" queried the little detective. "I thought the jobs were of your handling. We will see to it this time that you don't slip the cuffs off over those dainty wrists." He was in an affable mood, but his captives gazed at the gun muzzles in sullen silence. The detective, still covering the thief with his revolver, strode over toward him and pulled the beard from his chin. "You make a pretty dignified second story man, Royce," he grinned, "but pride, you know, geth before a fall; ergo —" And he dangled the silky beard.

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport

That Cheering Sound.

THE FARMER loves to hear the crow
Of the cock at break of day,
While others hanker for the clang
Of the breakfast bell, they say;
But sweeter far to me's the sound—
As I sit in the old ball lot—
Of the willow's zing 'gainst the old horsehide
That announces the base-hit swat.
Aye! The good old base-hit swat.

The popping cork is music sweet
To many a listening ear,
Though some prefer the auto's horn
With its "honk, honk," loud and clear;
But soothing after my toilsome day—
When troubles should be forgot—
Is the bat's sharp crack as it stings the ball
That proclaims the base-hit swat.
Yes! The fine old base-hit swat.

That Bribery Story Again.

THINK hard, oh, brother fans, and you will remember that last fall our good old friends, Umpires Klem and Johnson, stood right up in meeting and declared that some one had attempted to bribe them to throw one of the Chicago-New York games. Maybe they were sore tempted, and, like the good little boys in the picture book, scorned the large green apple offered and shouted "Police!" But, even though the tale may have been true, a loud "Ha, ha!" echoed around the country. The fans refused to take it seriously and the matter was looked upon as a joke. It was laughed at so generally, that after an all-winter sleep the members of the National Commission decided that they must shut off some of the mirth handed round at their expense, and announced that the umpires' charges had been proven in private session, and that the mysterious individual who had offered the bribe would be forbidden entrance to the parks of all organized ball clubs in future. His name was suppressed, because it was hoped he would reform and live a better life and some day, perhaps, receive a nice picture card for perfect deportment.

Now let us take this matter seriously. Baseball has long been pointed out as the shining light of sport, and it is to-day practically the only professional sport that is honestly conducted. The American sporting public, even those who pay regularly to see "fake" contests of all kinds, will not stand for any tampering with baseball, and few believe that any serious attempt was made to bribe any one. Most of the metropolitan writers think that the "attempted bribing" was done as a joke, and that the ridicule of the people at large forced the commission to take some action that would give them a chance to slide out of the limelight of laughter.

Taking advantage of the situation, a few people have attempted to cast slurs at certain officials of the New York National League Club, and in a libel-dodging manner suggest that they were behind the "briber." These charges are the most ridiculous



SPORTING PUZZLE—WHY DOES HE SMILE?

Do you know this young man? Surely you can guess. Yes, it's "Oh, you Mike" Donlin. Possibly you can also guess why he smiles. The chances are that your guess will be so nearly correct that no prize will be awarded for the solution; but just ponder and see if you don't think that it would be worth while keeping in the game even an old, worn-out player like Michael, who only batted .334 last year, made seventy-one runs, stole thirty bases, had but five errors, and a fielding average of .977.

and puerile of all. The New York ball club is the best money-producing piece of property of its kind in the country, its officials have been men respected in the sporting world for years, and they would be the last ones to do anything to injure their club.

The individual who is said to have offered the bribe has been named in one or two quarters, but as he protests his innocence he has as much right to belief as his accusers. Why? Because his case has not been properly tried in a court of law. Where have the charges been heard and tried? Before a baseball tribunal, if you please, in private, and every fan has his own ideas about secret baseball sessions.

Again let us get down to more cold, hard facts. Baseball is governed to-day by the owners of the various clubs in a manner that they feel will best protect the game, themselves, and the players, and in

accordance with laws and rules made by themselves. To keep out of court is their one great wish, and by standing shoulder to shoulder they are powerful enough to engineer the great American game as they see fit. Should the general baseball situation, with its contracts, reservations, suspensions, etc., ever get an airing in a court of law, the result would show a baseball program shot so full of holes that it would look like a porous plaster. Let us get away from these secret sessions, with their attendant suspicions, hints, and innuendos, and with no straight hit-out-from-the-shoulder statement of facts. If the commission believes it has evidence enough to convict any person or persons before the public generally on this bribery charge, let it come out aboveboard and say so, giving names, dates, and facts. Give the fellow charged a chance to come back with a charge on criminal libel if he wants to prove his innocence. If the commission hasn't proof that will stand airing in a court of law, let it come out and admit it. Better a fight or a crawl than the present situation, which is taken advantage of in certain quarters to knock the game generally, and some of the men who have worked hardest to promote it in particular.

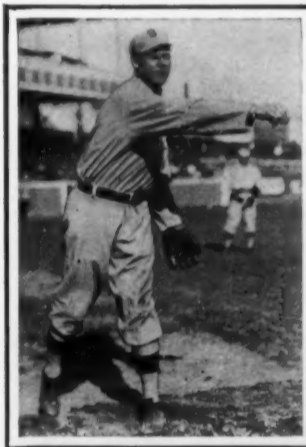
General Sporting Notes.

Johnny Evers went back to the Cubs at a very opportune time, and he will be worth his weight in gold to the infield before the season is over. Evers is a little giant, and Chance has done well to line him up for the 1909 fight.

President Charles Ebbets, of the Brooklyn club, has a new scheme to prevent box-seat tickets at Washington Park from falling into the hands of speculators. In the future, box seats will not be sold at the gate. Instead, the patrons who wish to occupy the box seats will pay regular grand-stand admission at the gate and then take seats in the box. An usher will call and collect the extra price and issue coupons for the seats. Notices warning the public against buying tickets from speculators will be posted at all the gates. This fight against the speculators is a good thing and should be extended to every city in the country. The Giants' new system of entrances practically put the speculators out of business at the Polo Grounds, for they can't get near enough to the ingoing patrons to annoy them. The general movement to keep actors, "backers," etc., out of the boxes intended for the press is meeting with good results all along the line.

George Dovey, the Boston baseball magnate, while in a mellow mood over the victories of his club in the early season's games, announced that he would see to it that Harry Pulliam is re-elected president of the National League at the next annual meeting. Dovey says that he himself will nominate Pulliam to the office, and that five other club presidents of the circuit will substantiate the nomination. Fine! But what will happen to Pulliam should the Beaneaters hit the toboggan before the next national meeting?

(Continued on page 448.)



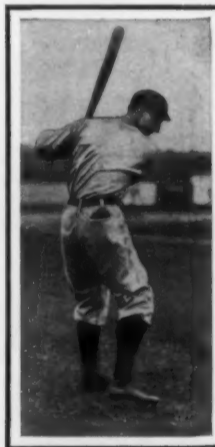
CHAPPELLE, PITCHER BOSTON NATIONALS.



BURCH, LEFT FIELD BROOKLYN NATIONALS.



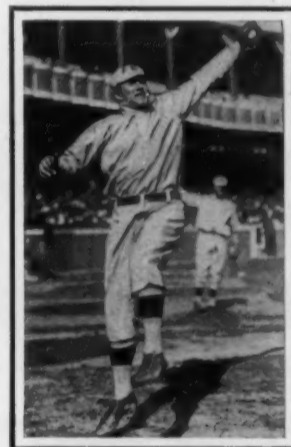
LEON AMES, PITCHER NEW YORK NATIONALS.



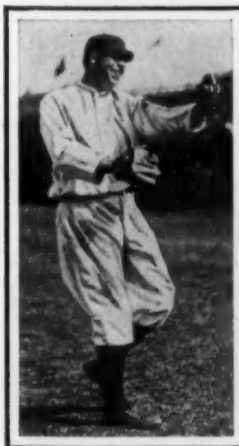
GRANT, THIRD BASE PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.



MCINTYRE, PITCHER BROOKLYN NATIONALS.



FERGUSON, PITCHER BOSTON NATIONALS.



"DOC" NEWTON, PITCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS.



JOHNSON, PITCHER WASHINGTON AMERICANS.



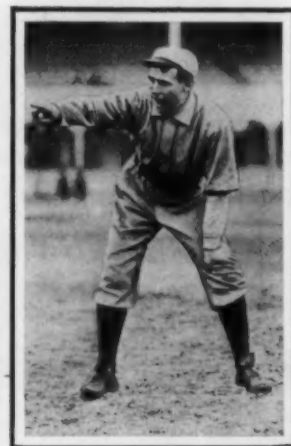
"WID" CONROY, THIRD BASE WASHINGTON AMERICANS.



NEAL BALL, SECOND BASE NEW YORK AMERICANS.



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MEN OF NOTE IN THE BASEBALL WORLD.

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Use it instead of other sweets; you'll enjoy the flavor and be benefited by its purity.

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In air-tight tins, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A book of cooking and candy-making recipes sent free on request.

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WEARS LIKE IRON

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A floor covered with JAP-A-LAC to-night and to-morrow have a floor with a beautiful glossy surface, in any shade or color you can think of, that has all the virtues of parquetry work—garret, and "Wears Like Iron."

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If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name, with 10c to cover cost of mailing and we will send a free sample, quarter pint can of any color (except gold which is 25c) to any point in the United States. Write for illustrated booklet containing interesting information and beautiful color card. Free on request.

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Our Green Label Line of clear Varnishes is the highest quality manufactured. Its use insures perfect results. Ask your paint dealer.

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A new hotel in the wonderful mountain and lake country of Canada—1,000 feet above sea level—every up-to-date comfort in the heart of the north woods.

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Unsurpassed fishing, canoeing, sailing, the finest bathing beaches—while in this high altitude and pure air, hay fever is unknown.

The "Wawa" is electric lighted throughout, with hot and cold water in every room, and is supplied with fine mountain spring water. Accommodations for 200 guests. Rates are reasonable—and there is good steamboat service around the lakes. Send for the handsome booklet that describes this territory. Free on application to

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What Notable Men Are Talking About

HOW TO HAVE GOOD TIMES.

By G. W. Simmons, president Traffic Club, of St. Louis.

THE TERM "business" comprises, in its broadest meaning, all of the great interests of the world, and hence to it are devoted the brightest minds and the greatest brains of our time. Business, like people, never stands still—it either goes forward or backward. The business of the United States in the past year may be truly said to have been spotted

—it has been good in the West by comparison with the East. The disparity between the grain-producing sections of the West and the manufacturing districts of the East has been very great. The cry from the Macedonia of the East has gone out; we in the West have heard it, and have responded most heartily and cheerfully, asking only that you do as we have done—have faith, be of good cheer, loosen your purse strings, start your new enterprises, and place orders now to cover your needs. Put your money into circulation and stir things up generally, in the confidence that "prosperity" is at our threshold and that it is only necessary to throw back the portals and invite it to enter. Do not wait for "good times" to break down your doors and force themselves upon you; go out and grasp them by the hand, bid them welcome, and they are yours.

WAS THE FLEET'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TRIP FOOLISH?

By Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.

THE ASSERTION that the best way to preserve peace is to build up a great navy and army shows an ignorance of history. The trip of the fleet around the world, as a boastful show of our naval strength, has been nothing but a waste of money. After all its folly, its influence on the Orient has not brought peace one day nearer. Over five millions of the people's money have been spent for coaling this fleet alone. What benefit has the nation received from that expenditure? Over sixty-five per cent. of this country's expenses are due to the army and navy. In 1907 the sum spent in this way totaled \$365,000,000—the largest sum spent by any nation. There never has been a nation that built a great army or navy but that got into war. Peace born of force is only temporary. Not until all nations settle

their differences by arbitration will the world enjoy peace.

WONDERFUL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Vice-President Sherman.

WE HAVE to-day 80,000,000 of people, occupying 3,000,000 square miles of territory, and they own \$120,000,000,000 of wealth. On farms valued at \$25,000,000,000 we produce annually agricultural products valued at \$8,000,000,000. It is nothing that we produce annually 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn and 11,000,000 bales of cotton, if there is no demand for the corn and cotton and if the demand is not at a fair return. But we have the market. Our 5,500,000 of people who produce \$15,000,000,000 of manufactured products annually, and receive in wages \$230,000,000, make the market. These figures apply only to finished product. We get the products to the consumer by 250,000 miles of railroad, which is three times the railroad mileage of Great Britain, France, and Germany combined. When side tracks are taken into account, we have more railroad mileage than all the rest of the world. On these railroads we have 100,000 engines, carrying millions of cars and hauling 2,000,000,000 tons of freight. This practically equals all the tonnage carried by all the railroads and all the ships of all the rest of the world. This monstrous task is performed by 5,500,000 of employees who are yearly paid \$2,300,000,000, and this vast business is conducted by \$150,000,000,000 of bank clearances. Do we prosper? Only two decades ago we were second to Great Britain in the output of iron and steel. To-day our output equals all the rest of the world. We live well and have happy homes, filled with comforts and luxuries. Yet we are a saving people. We have in savings banks \$3,500,000,000, in national banks \$4,500,000,000, and in State banks \$5,000,000,000—in all, \$13,000,000,000. The per capita of money in the country is larger than in any other save one, France, and amounts to \$35 for each of our 80,000,000 people. The business of the country amounts to over \$3,000,000,000 annually. How do we do such a monstrous business which is also profitable? It is because we have confidence in ourselves and the other nations of the globe have confidence in us.



HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN,
Vice-President of the United States.—Copyright, 1908,
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WATER HIGHLY APPRECIATED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

FEATURE OF THE GRAND PARADE WITH WHICH BROOKLYN (N. Y.) CELEBRATED THE OPENING OF ITS FIRST WATERWORKS IN 1859.

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 14, 1859, and copyrighted.

From the World of Sport.

(Continued from page 447.)

In a recent issue of a daily paper at the top of a column appeared the heading "The Sultan Weeps." Underneath was another heading, "Eleven wives accompany him into exile," and alongside, "Giants lose to Boston, 10 to 0." We are still wondering which of the latter headings caused the Turkish gentleman's tears.

Recent announcement has it that Young Togo and Young Oyama, the only Japanese prize fighters in captivity, are about to be turned loose upon the exponents of the manly art in the United States. Some time back, oh! most honorable fighters of the land of the Mikado, a Chinese wonder named Ah Wing landed in San Francisco and was matched to fight a man by the name of O'Brien. In the ring the latter acted real rude toward Wing and hit him once. There is no more to the story.

Hasn't it been a lovely spring for baseball? So much nice, good fresh air and pneumonia. The words April and spring when coupled make nice, humorous reading for the fans.

The Giants lost three games in succession and during the latter half of the third game the crowd at the Polo grounds rooted for the Boston. Must have made Murray and Raymond feel at home. There used to be a lot of that in the "Show-me" town before Bres took charge.

The people of New York City are still walking up to the box office man in paying numbers and exchanging good round dollars for the privilege of seeing Marathon races, and are also betting upon the results of same. New York, you know, is the "wise town," but if you have anything you can't give away any other place why, bring it to the metropolis, have it written up and marked "novelty," and you won't be able to make change fast enough to satisfy the buyers.

Michael J. Dorgan, the famous old-time ball player, died recently at Hartford, as the result of an injury received twenty years ago in a game, and which had kept him a sick man ever since.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition authorities have offered a purse of \$15,000 for a finish wrestling match between Frank Gotch and George Hackenschmidt.

Poor old Cy Seymour has the sympathy of the fans. The very first day he got back into the game he collided with Murray, while both were chasing a fly, and went on the hospital list.

A number of you, dear readers, have seen Arlie Latham do his one-act circus act while on the Giants' coaching line. Then, also, you may have seen McGraw coach, or old Duke Farrell performing the same stunt for the Yankees. Now, why do they let Arlie-but never mind, let's think of Truby's umpiring. There's a piece of work that is worth leaving most anything else to see, unless it's the work of some of the other National League umpires. An advertisement for eyeglasses was to have been inserted here, but the copy has been mislaid. We might say, however, en passant, that Noah Webster, L.L.D., defines a cheese as "the curd of milk, coagulated usually by rennet, separated from the whey and pressed in a mold." Understand?

Catcher John Kling has received the following letter from Chicago:

"This is to notify you that you have been granted an indefinite leave of absence by the Chicago National League Baseball Club. (Signed) "Charles W. Murphy, "President."

The letter was evidently written for the purpose of protecting the Chicago ball club from the effects of the punishment which might be inflicted on the catcher if he failed to report to his team before May 1. The National commission rule provides that a player shall be blacklisted for five years as a contract jumper if he does not report before the date named. Thus, if Kling stayed away without the consent of President Murphy, the commission might see fit to put him out of the game for five years.

By defeating C. F. Conklin, of Chicago, 400 points to 317, recently, Harry A. Wright, of San Francisco, won the national amateur billiard championship. He averaged 11 15-35, and had runs of 57, 38, and 36. Conklin, with runs of 64, 45, and 41, averaged 9 2-35.

Up to April 28th, the batting averages of the regular Giants' fielders was as follows: Tenney, .214; Doyle, .350; Bridwell, .138; Devlin, .250; Herzog, .114; Murray, .182 and O'Hara, .179. This is an average of about .204. With McGraw back on the coaching line to instill some ginger that figure will improve. Things have not run according to the expected "dope" so far, but don't make any mistake, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York and Philadelphia will not be in the background when the teams reach the stretch.

Mike Powers, the catcher of the Phillies, who died after participating in but one game this season, the opener, was one of the most popular men in baseball. He was a good player and fans generally, though not knowing his splendid personal qualities as did his friends, sincerely regret his untimely end.

On April 28 the fans attending a game at Roanoke, Va., were so pleased with the work of Umpire Pender that they attacked him in a body, and the police were obliged to put him in the city jail to prevent the baseball enthusiasts from finishing the job. Sometimes we are inclined to find fault with

some of our warm-blooded brothers of the sunny South for acting hastily. But just imagine this band of Roanoke pioneers witnessing the work of some of our National League umpires! We think Adena would be forgotten after it was all over. In the American League Ben Johnson has some of his umpires trained so that they treat the players as if they were almost human.

Part of the grand-stand, the bleacher seats, and club-house in the White Sox park were recently destroyed by fire. Charles Comiskey purchased last fall the old Brotherhood site, and intended this year to construct a model ball park there. The work will now be rushed. Comiskey has been offered the use of the National League grounds on the West Side by President Murphy of the Cubs. The destroyed structure will be rebuilt for Comiskey, as he must remain at his old stand for the present season.

The Manchester United recently defeated the Bristol City eleven in London in the final association football match of the season, 1 to 0, before 120,000. Now, if a real game like baseball had been on the program, and the Englishmen could have understood it, what do you figure the attendance would have been?

Well, who wouldn't go through Hal Chase's experience for the welcome that the lad received upon his return to the Yankees and the hilltop?



AT THE GAME.—NO. 3.

They sat just behind first base. HE was a fan. SHE was a woman. For eight innings he had striven manfully to answer questions. A wilted collar, eighteen new wrinkles, and a frown testified to the thoroughness of his endeavors. She was still in the ring and smiling. With three on bases, two out, and Chase at bat, ready to do or die, she again became a seeker after information. For one instant he looked at her in silence, while he gulped hard. Then he rose, like the proverbial misused worm, and, shaking his finger in Little Bright-eyes' face, roared, "Now see here, woman! I've stood this double-barreled-inquisition business until I can almost hear the clang of the gong on the paretis wagon. I'm going to give you a lot of information now, all in a bunch. LISTEN!! A man does not have to be short to be a shortstop. Longboat does not pitch for the Giants. I do not think the umpire looks like Jim Jeffries. If I told you what he looks like to me, I'd get three years in jail. I don't know whether the bases are stuffed with feathers or breakfast food, and I don't care. I don't know whether President Taft ever played ball in any league. I don't know whether most ball players are married, but I imagine not. They look too healthy and happy. I don't know how often they are paid. I don't know whether the uniforms are made of flannel or boiler iron. I don't know what the players are all chewing. Possibly it's tobacco, but maybe it's angel cake. What I do know is that you made me feel about as happy at this game as if I'd been attending the reading of the will of a millionaire uncle, who had left me a cord of pine knots, with a book of instructions how to chop them; and if I ever bring another woman to a game, I hope they'll seize me at the gate and take me out on the field and let the umpire bite me!"

er. Base hits should be given at all times where there is a doubt, for the felder has a shade the worst of it on the ball fields, that are not as smooth as billiard tables.

Big John" Anderson has at last gone to the minors. He has been sold to Providence by the White Sox.

Pitcher Ed. Walsh, of the Chicago White Sox, who has been holding out for a higher salary, received the raise he wanted recently and joined his club. Walsh has been the mainstay of the club's pitching staff, and by many critics of baseball is held to be the equal, if not the superior, of any pitcher in the business. President Comiskey showed good judgment in getting Walsh back at any reasonable price. "Dode" Criss, who led the batteries of the American League last year, has adjusted matters with the St. Louis Browns and Manager McAleer because Mac saw the light and made good on the raise in salary demanded. Mike Donlin is still trying to be an actor, but he should be prancing in the Giants' outfield. His stick would have earned that raise in salary he wanted in the first three weeks of play. Baseball teams can get along without stars the same as a man can get along without a watch, but both stars and watches are useful at times—many times.

E. A. GOEWAY.

Soda Cracker Logic

Any baker can make an ordinary soda cracker—but to produce Uneeda Biscuit requires the specially fitted bakeries of the

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

All soda crackers are food. But there is only *one* soda cracker highest in food value as well as best in freshness. Of course, *that* soda cracker is

Uneeda Biscuit 5¢

PUZZLE:

Find the Chaperon

One of these women is a married woman of nearly 40. The others are misses of 15 to 20 years younger.

Can you tell which is the oldest, the chaperon?

The chaperon looks nearly as young as her charges, and can mingle with the younger folks without a difference in ages being apparent—because she has retained her complexion and youthful lines.

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Pompeian Massage Cream

is not a "cold" or "grease" cream. The latter have their uses, yet they can never do the work of a massage cream like Pompeian. Grease Creams fill the pores. Pompeian Massage Cream cleanses them by taking out all foreign matter that causes blackheads, sallowness, shiny complexions, etc. Pompeian Massage Cream is the largest-selling face cream in the world, 10,000 jars being made and sold daily. 50 cents or \$1.00 a jar, sent postpaid to any part of the world, on receipt of price if dealer hasn't it.

For men, Pompeian Massage Cream takes away soreness after shaving. By removing the soap from the pores it allays the irritation so distressing to those to whom a thick, fast-growing beard makes constant shaving a necessity.

Answer to Puzzle: This puzzle has created so much discussion in families and among friends that an explanation is sent with every sample jar. (See offer below.) Have each of your family vote and discover who is right.

Send for Sample Jar and Book

Cut off Coupon NOW Before Paper is Lost

You have been reading and hearing about Pompeian for years. You know it is the most popular face cream made, 10,000 jars being sold daily. You have meant to try it, but have not done so. This is your chance to discover what a vast difference there is between an ordinary "cold" cream and a scientific ally made Massage Cream like Pompeian. Fill out the coupon to-day and prepare for a delightful surprise when you receive our quarter-ounce sample jar. A 16-page booklet on the care of the face sent with each jar. When writing, enclose 6 cents in silver or stamps (United States only).



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Gentlemen: Enclosed find 6 c., to cover cost of postage and packing. Please send me one copy of your famous illustrated massage book and a special sample jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

From the World of Sport



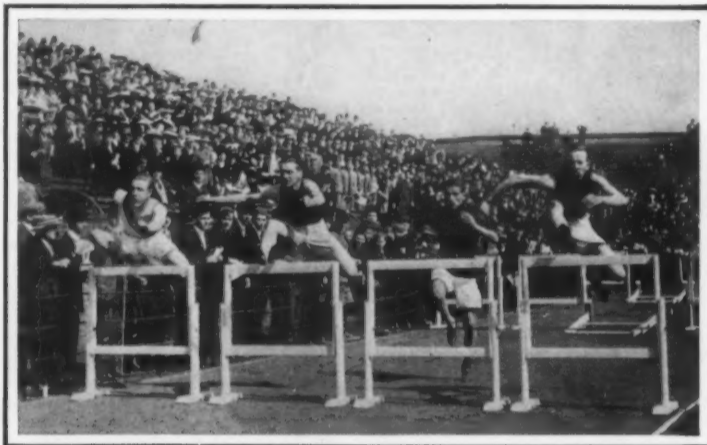
BALTIMORE AND ROCHESTER OPENED THE EASTERN LEAGUE SEASON AT BALTIMORE WITH A TWELVE-INNING GAME AND A SCORE OF 0 TO 0—THE PICTURE SHOWS JACKSON OF BALTIMORE, THE FIRST MAN AT BAT.—Miller.



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THE 120-YARD HIGH HURDLES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RELAY GAMES—WON BY SHAW, CHICAGO A. C.—Neill.



PRESIDENT TAFT AND VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN AT THE OPENING GAME OF THE WASHINGTON AMERICANS.



DR. CHARLES P. HUTCHINS, ATHLETIC DIRECTOR AND TRACK COACH OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Back Numbers Wanted.

THE FOLLOWING issues of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are wanted to complete a set of files, and the editor will be glad to have from subscribers or others, who desire to dispose of their books, full information concerning the binding, condition of papers, price, etc.

Bound volumes for the full years of 1855, 1856, 1865, 1868, 1869, 1884, 1885, 1886.

Single copies of May 23, 30, 1857; May 5, 19, July 14, September 8, 1860; April 5 (April 26, War Supplement only), 1862; April 18, May 2, 1863; February 22, March 1, 15, 29, April 5, 12, 19, 26, May 3, 10, 17, to and including December 31, 1879; January 1 to May 8, 15, June 19 to December 4, inclusive, December 25, 1880; January 16, December 24, 1881; February 4, March 4, 11, 18, and Christmas Supplement 1882; December 22, and June 23, 1883; January 7, 14, 21, 28, February 4, 11, 1888; February 16, 23, all March, all April, May 4, 1889; January 20, 1900.

The Markets of Chili.

CONSUL WINSLOW, at Valparaiso, reports that the people of Chili desire to get into closer touch with American commercial affairs, and American exporters are making more serious efforts to secure trade in Chili. An exposition of American manufactures is to take place in Santiago in the latter part of this year, and this is expected to strongly influence the securing of future orders.



RAISING THE SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE PENNANT AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AT OPENING GAME WITH SAVANNAH.

Gives a Fine Finish to Starched Things

Here is a way of giving better finish to starched clothes and linens. Melt a little Pure Refined Paraffine, add it to hot starch, and when the ironing is done you'll be delighted with the firm, lustrous surface on every piece.



Pure Refined PARAFFINE

applied hot is the surest way to seal fruit jars and jelly glasses.

Nothing makes a better floor finish than Pure Refined Paraffine.

A little of it added to wash water helps loosen dirt from soiled clothes.

Write for a Paraffine Paper Pad to keep your sad-irons from sticking—we send it free.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, (Incorporated).

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PONDS
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Relieves Irritation
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is "Willowcraft." We are the manufacturers of this popular line, and will tell you how and where to obtain our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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IN 30 DAYS

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An Unfinished Divorce

By Francis D. Gallatin

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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath . . . \$5.00
Service and cuisine far famed for their excellence. Delightful music afternoon and evening.
Send for particulars and hand-some booklet.
A. A. CADDAGAN
Managing Director

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 454.)

halt in the demand for bonds. An important bull factor, I believe, will be found in the successful flotation of these new securities. If they can be sold at satisfactory figures, the railroads will be enabled to secure the funds they need to continue their enormous expenditures, which were interrupted so suddenly by the panic of 1907. These expenditures for extensions, improvements, and betterments will constitute a great factor in the return of prosperous conditions, but whether they will constitute the decisive factor or not it is too early to say. At all events, before these expenditures can be made many things may happen to the stock market.

I do not regard the outlook in Wall Street as discouraging. On the contrary, I believe that the business of the country is slowly regaining its footing and that, with the tariff question satisfactorily settled and with good crops, we may expect a strong market later in the year, but it will be all the stronger and more active if it can start from a lower basis than the present. A number of the heaviest operators are entirely willing to see it start from a lower level. They do not expect a complete return of old-time prosperity before the opening of 1910.

W. H. O., Charlotte, N. C.: Anonymous communications are not answered. Please read note at the head of my department.

P., New York: I know nothing about the Radio Telephone Company. So far as I can learn, wireless telephoning is still in the experimental stage. I would let the stock alone.

D., Lake George, N. Y.: I do not think it wise to put all your eggs in one basket. The proposition has no connection with Wall Street, and, like all other private enterprises of that character, its success depends upon the ability and integrity of the management.

W., East Sherbrooke, Quebec: 1. I think well of K. T. for a long pull, but believe you can buy it at a recession if you are patient. 2. Soo Ry. has good prospects of an advance, in spite of the fact that it is selling at apparently high figures. It is a valuable property in a growing territory. 3. I am unable to advise, because I know nothing about it. It is not a Wall Street security.

M., Noblesville, Ind.: Your question is not clear. Many of the circulars that offer to give advice are simply schemes of promoters trying to reach the public. I do not believe in trusting the sort of tips that are given gratuitously in advertisements or that are offered for a few dollars a week. If the tipsters were sure of their tips they would take advantage of them themselves.

H., Denver, Col.: Chiclé common is still continuing its dividends at the rate of 18 per cent. a year, and the last report of its earnings showed no bonded or floating debt and a very handsome surplus. I do not regard it as good as Standard Oil, though at \$200 Chiclé yields a better revenue than almost any of the industrial of its character. The pref., selling at a little less than par and paying 6 per cent., is one of the best of the industrial stocks.

Investor, Detroit, Mich.: It is very easy to figure out what any stock pays by making a little calculation based on the purchase price and the dividend. For instance, Ontario and Western pays 2 per cent. a year. If your stock costs you \$45 a share that means that your income is 4.44 per cent. on your investment. American Can with a 5 per cent. dividend would give you, if bought at \$80, about 6 1/4 per cent. on your investment. It will save a lot of time and figuring if you will send for a little table showing the approximate yield of dividend-paying stocks prepared by Tobey & Kirk, 25 Broad Street, New York City. A copy will be sent if you will write for it and mention that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

L., Philadelphia, Pa.: 1. If American Ice should react to 35 before the summer months it would look like a purchase, because the real earning period is in summer, and with normal conditions the year's earnings should show a comfortable surplus. 2. As a speculation American Can is attractive, and, if the accumulated dividends on the pref. are gotten out of the way, both classes of shares may be advantaged. I am a great believer in taking a good profit. 3. I think well of M. K. and T. pref., and it ought to sell higher if crop conditions prove to be good. 4. I think well of Kansas City Southern pref. and of C. C. C. and St. L. common. The former pays 4 per cent. per annum, while the latter at present pays nothing, but, I believe, will ultimately resume its dividends. I also think well of Amalgamated Copper.

J. G. G., West Hoboken, N. J.: 1. Erie is a great property, and, running from New York to Chicago, has access to a well-settled territory, one of the best in the United States. The road needs a large expenditure to put it in the most effective condition, and, with these, it ought to be able to meet dividend requirements on the 1st of July without trouble. The prevailing impression that Harriman will be able to finance the railroad without difficulty and put it on its feet accounts for the strength of the Erie stocks. 2. No one knows what the outcome of the local traction situation will be, but Inter. Met., Third Avenue, and all the other stocks that are affected have good earning capacity, though in the process of reorganization they may have to stand a liberal assessment. If I could hold the stock and pay an assessment I would do so. 3. Bache & Co., a New York Stock Exchange house of long standing, 42 Broadway, New York, would be better.

A. Z., Milwaukee: 1. The persistent strength of Steel common is most surprising. The last quarterly statement does not accurately represent the condition of the property. There is no concealment of the fact that the surplus has been greatly diminished and that the ordinary charges for depreciation have not been made. Still, with a revival of prosperous conditions and with a resumption by the railroads of their purchases of rails and equipment, the iron trade should show a decided improvement. There is talk of 60 for the common, although it pays only 2 per cent. dividends, and at present I doubt if this dividend is being earned. A good profit is always a safe thing to take, where there is a chance of buying back on a recession. 2. American Ice has almost doubled in value since I called attention to its possibilities. That was at a time when no one seemed to want to buy and every one to sell. On recessions I still believe that it will show a profit if bought by a patient holder. 3. Southern Ry. is one of the attractive, low-priced railroad stocks, but the pref. is the more promising from an investment standpoint.

(Continued on page 455.)

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."
For home and office.

An All-Around Stove

Your kitchen may be well planned—everything apparently handy—yet if there is not a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove in it, the one greatest convenience of all is lacking.

The "New Perfection" is a home and family stove—big enough and powerful enough to do all you'd ever ask a cooking-stove to do, and, best of all, it does its work without overheating the kitchen. The



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is built with a CABINET TOP just like a modern range. It is the most convenient stove ever made and is almost indispensable to summer comfort.

Three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The **Rayo LAMP** is the most perfect all-round home light. Has large font, best and latest center draft burner and beautiful porcelain shade. Nothing complicated about the Rayo—easily cleaned, easily managed. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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Sold Everywhere.

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GASOLINE MOTORS

Pushes your boat like a giant—takes up room of a dwarf. Most powerful engine of its size built. Simple, speedy and sturdy. Two-cycle—two and three port; equipped with our patented force feed lubricating system. 2 to 16 H. P. \$40 UP

Catalog FREE. Send 10 cents stamps for "Ignition and Vaporization," the handiest booklet ever issued for the benefit of gasoline engine users.

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Good Old Blatz.

Order a case To-day

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet
Insist on "Blatz."

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VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

WHILE LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the pioneer publication in America to insist upon the importance of life insurance—outside of insurance journals—I am glad to see that other publications are taking up the matter and advising their readers to take out policies. Recently there appeared an article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, in which the writer said,

"Every business man should carry enough life insurance to cancel his personal debts and obligations, and the harder the times the more life insurance he should take on. Again, I am strongly in favor of what may be called partnership or corporation life insurance. Let us suppose that any one of the head officers of a corporation is about equally valuable to its success, and that each is worth in earning capacity to the enterprise \$100,000. It is the part of prudence and business foresight for each of those men to take out a life-insurance policy in the amount of \$100,000, payable to the corporation, so that, if he should be removed by death, the direct loss to the company will be covered by the insurance, which may be realized upon immediately at his death. Many a firm, many a corporation has been sadly crippled by the sudden death of an important member of its organization, who has neglected this precaution."

While the above but emphasizes a point I have often made in these columns, too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of life insurance to the business man. Possibly the most important lesson of the late panic was the great help that life insurance is to a business man in times of financial distress.

H., Louisville, Ky.: 1. The Southern States Mutual has been organized only a few years and it is too early to pass on the success it may attain. My preference would be for an older company. 2. I think so.

K., New York: If you are insured in the same company I see no reason why it would not consider an exchange on a fair basis for a new kind of policy. You could at least make the application by writing directly to the home office. If you are insured in another company than that to which you refer it would of course not make the exchange but would issue a new policy according to its own rates.

B., Lebanon, Pa.: 1. I do not regard the policies of a new company or one recently established as quite on a par with contracts with the old-line companies you name, the New York Life or the Northwestern Mutual. 2. Some criticisms have been heard recently of the company to which you refer and you no doubt have seen reference to them in the public press. Strong men are connected with it and no question as to its solvency has been raised.

B. W., Chicago, Ill.: At the age of thirty a twenty-year endowment policy in the Prudential would cost you a little over \$42 a year for \$1,000. This policy has a cash, a paid-up and a loaning value. You receive at the end of the twenty years more money than you have paid in and meanwhile your family has the benefit of insurance protection. This is one of the best of the endowment policies and one of the cheapest. You can get a sample policy to examine at your leisure if you will write to the Prudential, Newark, N. J., addressing "Department 67," and stating your age. Another excellent policy issued by this company is known as its "Low Cost Policy." It might pay you to examine this also.

W., Superior, Wis.: I do not believe in assessment insurance for reasons that I have frequently given. No matter how skillfully an assessment association may be conducted, it stands to reason that it must increase its rates as the death rate increases. Of course, the premiums are low at the outset because of the low death rate, and, obviously, as the ages of the members increase and the deaths increase, as they certainly and constantly will, the assessments must increase. I cannot calculate it in any other way. While you have temporary insurance for your family at low cost you are not safeguarding the future, and perhaps, when you can least afford to pay it, you will find your insurance costing you more than it would in an old-line company.

Hermut

A South American Exposition.

AN INTERNATIONAL exhibition of railways and land transport is to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, from May 25th until December 25th, 1910. The program of the exposition includes, among other things, the following: Railways and tramways, worked with and without electric traction; motor-cars; cycles; transport by beasts of burden, riders and drawn vehicles; ordinary highways, suburban roads, and sporting tracks; postal services, telegraphs, telephones; military and ambulance transport in time of war; municipal conveyances; fire service; mails, outfits and packing; medical assistance, sanitary arrangements, and safety appliances; decorative art, as connected with carriers' business; aeronautical experiments. The applications for space by exhibitors, it is recommended, should be sent in without delay.

A HUNTER WHISKEY HIGH BALL IS REFRESHING

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



DEPENDS ON THE WEAPON.

First African lion—"Are you nervous about having Roosevelt come this way?"
Second African lion—"Well, that depends."

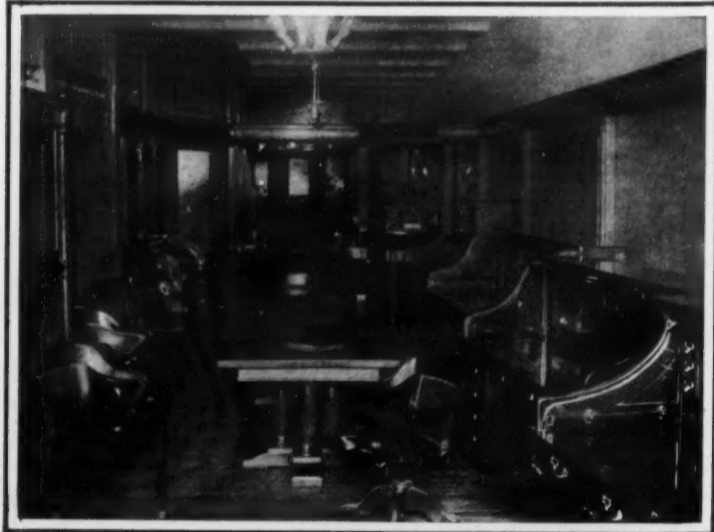
First African lion—"Upon what?"
Second African lion—"Well, upon what weapon he uses. I think I could dodge his gun all right, but if he goes to shootin' off his mouth I'd scamper, for it's so rangy, nobody could dodge that."—*Dansville Advertiser.*

THE TYPEWRITER.

She bought a machine that was new and clean
And that shone with a shine resplendent.
She said, "I swear and I do declare
That I will be independent!
I'll earn my food, for I'm in the mood,
And my arm is strong and hearty;
'Now is the time for all good men
To come to the aid of their part!'"
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Wm. Schwarzwaelder & Co.

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WITH our large and well equipped factory at Chichester, Ulster County, New York, U. S. A., we are enabled to do for you what we are doing for others. Write us and we can convince you that we are specialists at moderate prices.

Library and Drawing Room Interiors
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All Kinds of High Grade Cabinet Work To
Order for Private Dwellings, Clubs, etc., etc.

Made of Any Wood Finished Any Color

ESTABLISHED 1834

WE LEAD—OTHERS COPY

A Striking Automobile Stunt.

THE ACCOMPANYING illustration is certainly a novel way of showing the climbing propensities of an automobile.

The driver, Mr. Harry McIntyre, son of the president of the W. H. McIntyre Company, Auburn, Ind., astonished and delighted a constantly increasing throng at Logansport, Ind., recently, by driving



his high-wheel, solid-rubber-tire McIntyre car up the steep stone steps of the public library of that city.

Mr. McIntyre drove his car two or three steps higher than shown in the picture; but, owing to the short wheel-base of the car, which locked the front wheel against one step while the rear wheel was locked against a lower step, he was prevented from climbing to the top.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 451.)

S. La Crosse, Wis.: I do not advise the purchase of stock in the Doyle Consolidated.

S. Newark, N. J.: I would not sell my American Ice at a loss. It ought to show large earnings because of the scarcity of ice and high prices.

H. C. D., Philadelphia, Pa.: I would not sell my Western Union at a sacrifice. With a revival of business its earnings should continue to increase.

S. New York: I would not sacrifice my D. S. and A. at a loss, though a rise in the near future is not anticipated. The road has connections that give it promise of increase of business. It has long been reported that in due time it will be absorbed by powerful interests on a satisfactory basis.

H. Cooperstown, N. Y.: Newhouse is highly speculative. When it was listed and the dividend was paid, I believe insiders unloaded on the public. The property has been closed down, and it may be that insiders are picking up the stock on the decline. It is a close corporation and I look upon the stock largely as a gamble. There is talk that it must be reorganized.

S. Brooklyn, N. Y.: The proposition of the Mutual Profit Realty Company of a bond with a stock bonus, according to your statement, guarantees you only 5 per cent. and a share of the profits if there should be any. All such enterprises depend for their success on the enterprise, as well as the integrity, of the management. It might be difficult to realize on your holdings in case you needed the money in an emergency.

Inquirer, Syracuse, N. Y.: 1. President Bedford, of the Corn Products Company, has stated that the proceeds of the new bonds were to be used solely for the improvement of the earning capacity of the property, which is the only way in which they should be used. Increasing the efficiency of the company means an increase of earnings, and ultimately an increase of dividends. 2. I see no reason why the bonds should not have been offered to stockholders, excepting that that is not the course usually pursued.

P. Lewiston, Me.: While an assessment of \$15 a share on Chicago Great Western common is anticipated, it should be remembered that for this assessment new pref. stock will be issued to the

amount of the assessment paid. On the other hand, holders of the present common stock will receive only 40 per cent. of their holdings in the new common stock. Unless you are prepared to pay the assessment and await the outcome of the reorganization the purchase of Great Western common would not be advisable, but if you hold this stock and can afford to pay the assessment do so.

Student, Peoria, Ill.: To study Wall Street methods and to be able to speculate you must keep in touch with current events. In other words, you must know what is going on in business circles generally, what railroads are being built, the prospects of the crops, the rate of money, the condition of trade at home and abroad and all such matters. A number of leading Stock Exchange houses send out weekly letters on the outlook and it will pay you to read one of these carefully. J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, prepare a Weekly Financial Review which will be sent to any of my readers without charge if they will write for it and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

P. Saginaw, Mich.: It is difficult to say which stocks will appreciate the most in the near future. A revival of railroad business would help the railway equipment stocks; improvement in the steel and iron business would advantage the steel shares; a revival of prosperity would help the railways and industrials. The backwardness of spring justifies apprehension regarding the crop outlook. We have had so many good crop years that chances favor a possible disappointment this year. On recessions I should favor Wabash pref., Southern Railway, Kansas City So. pref., Ontario and Western, American Ice, and Corn Products.

T. Atlanta, Ga.: 1. Manhattan Transit has a par value of \$20 and has recently been selling on the curb around \$2. It is not listed. It has a franchise in New York City that may prove to be of value, and if it should the stock will sell higher. We have heard talk recently of an advance in the shares because of the proposed utilization of its franchise for a new telephone company. I regard the stock as highly speculative, but if one simply wants to take a flyer in Wall Street Manhattan Transit is attractive because it is apparently cheap. 2. Stocks are bought by any of the Stock Exchange houses in large or small lots. Some brokers deal especially in small lots. One of these is John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York. This firm will buy from one share upward, and carry ten-share lots and upward on margins. You can receive their market letter and "Odd Lot Circular B" if you will write to Muir & Co. for them.

W. Boston, Mass.: 1. Loans on real estate mortgages if carefully made are as safe and satisfactory as any, but they must be made on good properties and through responsible parties. 2. The highest rates of interest are paid where money is scarcest and in greatest demand. The People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa, offers first mortgages paying from 5 to 6 per cent. They invite correspondence from my readers. 7 to 8 per cent. mortgage loans are offered by P. O. Holland, New York Block, Seattle, Washington, on improved Seattle real estate and 8 per cent. first mortgage loans are offered on improved Houston (Tex.) real estate by William C. McLelland, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Tex. I advise you always in making loans away from home to write for references, and to see that these are satisfactory. This ought not to be difficult especially if the references are prominent banks.

Safety, Trenton, N. J.: There is no reason why you should have the slightest fear of putting your investment funds in municipal railway and industrial bonds of the best class. You need not expect to receive more than 4 1/2 per cent. or possibly 5 per cent., but there will be no fear of default in the payment of either the interest or the principal. It would be wise for you to communicate with some prominent banking and brokerage firm that makes a specialty of dealing in bonds particularly useful to banks and trust companies and investors of trust funds. Such firms very often have small lots of most desirable bonds which are eagerly sought by their customers. If you will write to Crawford, Dyer & Cannon, bankers, and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 100 Broadway, New York, and ask them to quote investment bonds of the highest grade, you will receive a list from which you can easily make a choice. In writing you can mention that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

D. Janesville, Wis.: You could not buy government bonds so as to yield you a satisfactory profit. These bonds are given a fictitious value by reason of the fact that they are the basis for bank circulation. The banks can afford to pay a good price for them because of the profit on circulation. The safest investment you could make would be in first mortgages either on real estate or on railroad properties or in municipal bonds of the highest class, but these would bring in an income of only about 4 per cent. You can realize 4 1/2 per cent., absolutely secure, by buying the certificates of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York, which I regard as good as a government bond. If you will write to them for their booklet of information and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY it will be sent you. Of course you could buy securities of a semi-speculative character, either stocks or bonds, that would realize a higher rate of interest, but, as a rule, the higher the rate the more the risk. If you are dependent on the proceeds of your property for an income you should not risk anything in speculation.

(Continued on page 454.)



THE SEASON ABOUT TO OPEN AT CONEY ISLAND. GETTING THINGS IN READINESS FOR THE COMING RUSH AT THE TOP OF "SHOOT THE CHUTES," LUNA PARK.

This advertisement is copyrighted Feb. 27, 1909, by HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN, Lowell, Mass.

PEOPLE IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE OF ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES

Should Wear Heels of Live Rubber on Their Shoes

This Article is Supplementary to Editorial in THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

The Multitudes of Young and Old People

Suffering From Weak Insteps and Flat Foot Acquired the Trouble Wearing Leather Heel Shoes That Run Down at the Side.

Prevention of diseases is the sublimest function of present-day medicine. Then put heels made of Live Rubber and of correct shape on your children's shoes.

It is good medical opinion that heels of Live Rubber prevent

falling of the keystone of the instep arch and cure the thousand and one symptoms, some of them most obscure, that are to-day known to be caused by the giving away of that little keystone.

Consult an exact drawing or an X-ray photograph of the foot, showing the normal arch and the keystone. The arch is supported and the keystone kept in place by the strong muscles on the back and front of the leg. The moment these muscles commence to suffer from fatigue and lose their tone the first stage of trouble begins. People whose occupations are such as to cause to become fatigued are almost sure to develop some degree of falling of the arch, unless they properly support the keystone by some substance that is springy and elastic and thus prevent overfatigue of the leg muscles.

This is all accomplished by using the heels of Live Rubber. The formation of this heel is such that it exactly supports the keystone, and by making walking easy prevents fatigue of the leg muscles.

When you cannot walk as far as you used without a feeling of fatigue, or your back aches, or you have an ache at the base of your brain; or a pain in your knees, ankles, or across the top of your feet, don't commence buying some patent medicine for rheumatism, but buy a good, substantial shoe that is straight on the inside and wide enough at the toes—that comes well up into the arch of the foot—then have a pair of Live Rubber Heels put on and save yourself all the pain and trouble that are bound to accompany a case of advanced falling of the arch of the foot.

On account of piracy in advertising, this short talk applies to the heels of Live Rubber made by O'Sullivan Rubber Company of Lowell, Mass., Orthopedic Dept.

The name "O'SULLIVAN" on rubber is like "STERLING" on silver

If your dealer can't supply you, send diagram of heel and 35c. to the makers, O'SULLIVAN RUBBER HEEL CO., Lowell, Mass.

If you have not worn rubber heels, invest 50 cents in a pair, but be sure that you get "O'Sullivan's." They are the only kind made of Live Rubber. Substitutes are not made of Live Rubber; they are partly old ground-up rubber and partly rags. Heels of Live Rubber have the endorsement of all thoughtful people; they fit in anywhere where noise is a nuisance, where people are afflicted with weak insteps, where one has a disinclination to walk, and where the daily grind is a thing to be met and overcome.

If every bit of delicate machinery that man produces carries with it springs, ball bearings, shock absorbers, and such like

to lessen the wear and tear, why should mankind place a piece of hard leather paved with iron nails beneath his heel and stamp his way along rough walks with never a thought for his own well-balanced self? To be consistent, if you put a shock absorber on your automobile to save its machinery, do as much for your own body.

When you order Rubber Heels insist upon getting "O'Sullivan's," as they are the only heels made of Live Rubber. The price of O'Sullivan's heels is 50 cents of all dealers. Substitutes cost the same but give the dealer 8 cents more profit—that's why he tells they are just as good.

How To Sell Goods in Canada.

AMERICAN houses seeking trade in Canada, says Consul Van Sant, of Kingston, Ontario, should appoint capable American supervising representatives for the larger cities, and these general agents should employ hustling

Canadians to canvass the smaller cities and country districts. He predicts that this plan would result in increased sales in various lines of goods. He states that American goods are, on the average, cheaper than, and superior to, those sent from other countries, and, therefore, would sell well if properly handled.



The Best Place

to spend your vacation is the place that offers every kind of recreation and sport—a place where you can paddle, sail, swim, motor, ride, golf, hunt, fish or just be lazy, as the mood strikes you.

Send 10 cents in stamps for the NEW 1909 Lackawanna Vacation Book.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

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NEW \$500,000 HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS AT CINCINNATI, O., WHERE MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG WOMEN WILL BE SHELTERED.—J. R. Schmidt.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 453.)

R., New York: I have understood that he has retired from business.
G., Baltimore, Md.: The companies are not Wall Street propositions and I am unable to advise you. It is always well in such matters to look up the references with great care.

T., Cincinnati, O.: After such a rise as Beet Sugar common has had, and after the statement that dividends are not to be anticipated, it does not look like an attractive speculation. A recession might naturally be expected.

E., Wilmington, Del.: Your inquiry is not in my line. I have sought information, however, from available sources, and am told that the property is very highly capitalized, considering the amount of work done, and that the developments have not established sufficient value to make the proposition anything more than a speculation.

Six Per Cent., Providence, R. I.: The 6 per cent. real estate bonds, in denomination of \$500, offered on one of the finest pieces of improved real estate in the best part of New York City are worth consideration. I advise you to write to "Real Estate, Suite 418-19, 80 Wall Street, New York," for particulars. This is a developed property in the growing part of the city.

S., Harrison, N. J.: 1. The company is in much better shape than it has been in two years. A conservative policy would not justify dividends this year, and if they are declared it would indicate that insiders are in a hurry to put up the stock, presumably that they may sell it. 2. I believe the chances for dividends at this time are greater for American Ice than Corn Products common or Central Leather common, but conditions may change.

B., Covington, Ky.: 1. American Smelters is meeting severe competition, but with a revival in the copper industry, better prices are anticipated. I would not be in haste to get into this market. 2. The Cincinnati stocks to which you refer represent the water in the propositions, both of which are overcapitalized. The stocks are, therefore, highly speculative.

G. B. W., Albany, N. Y.: Standard Oil is looked upon by financial interests generally as the strongest industrial corporation in the country, having no bonded or floating debt and a very large surplus profitably invested. The remark of the late Daniel O'Day, that the stock was worth a thousand dollars a share on its earning power and assets, was made while the company was meeting some of the litigation which is still pending. I do not believe this litigation endangers the future of the company, for it cannot result in confiscation of its property.

M., Williamsbridge, N. Y.: 1. Southern Ry. 4s and Denver and Rio Grande 5s are fairly good investments, no better, however, than the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, and not as good as the San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, guaranteed principal and interest by the Southern Pacific Railway. Many persons are picking up speculative industrial bonds, in the nature of pref. stocks, which have not advanced to a corresponding degree with the market generally. I refer to such bonds as American Ice Securities 6s, selling around 77, which at one time sold around 90, and Havana Tobacco 5s, selling around 70, though formerly as high as 85. 2. Goldfield Con. is decidedly speculative.

Real Estate, Elmira, N. Y.: Unquestionably New York City real estate offers excellent opportunities for speculation, but it takes a great deal of money to make a venture on one's own account. The only company I recall of the character you speak of, dealing in New York real estate and selling its stock, is the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York. Their shares are offered at \$100 each, returning 3 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in accumulations. This provides an income and an increment depending on the rise in the value of the property. If you will write to the company for their "Booklet No. 18," you will get the details of their plan.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1909.

JASPER.

Good Chances for Leslie's Readers.

HOW MANY of LESLIE'S readers remember the time when no family was without an almanac, with its interesting predictions of the weather, its contributions to household literature, its jokes, stories, and peculiar illustrations? Perhaps the most famous of all is known as "Richard's Poor Almanac," and it will please our readers to know that this interesting book is published with all its original humor and other attractive features. The edition for 1909, beautifully bound and illustrated, will be sent to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who will address the "White Rock, Flatiron Building, New York City," inclosing ten cents, and mention that he is a reader of LESLIE'S. A number of other attractive offers, many of them free and all of them worth looking over, will be found among the

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advertisements in this issue, including the following:

A sample jar of the famous Pompeian Massage Cream and a copy of an instructive massage book. Both will be sent, without charge, to readers who will send 6c to cover postage and packing. Address the "Pompeian Mfg. Co., 23 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio."

At this house-cleaning time remember how much you can do at home with Jap-a-Lac. Nothing better for refinishing woodwork, bric-a-brac, radiators and furniture. Send 10c to cover cost of mailing and receive a sample of any color excepting gold, for which send 25c. Illustrated booklet and color card will also be sent without further charge with the sample. Address "The Glidden Varnish Co., 2576 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, O."

If you shave yourself send 4c in stamps for a trial size of Williams' Shaving Stick, enough for 50 shaves. Address the "J. B. Williams Co., Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.," and at the same time write to "Lamont Corlies & Co., New York City," for their interesting book on "Shaving Essentials," which will be sent without charge. Always mention LESLIE'S.

Enjoy the luxury of rubber heels. Send a diagram of your heel, easily drawn with a lead pencil, and 35c to the "O'Sullivan Rubber Heel Co., Lowell, Mass.," if you cannot buy them at your shoe store.

You will be surprised to learn how little an 18 to 20 horsepower high wheel solid tire runabout costs. Thousands in use and everyone satisfactory. Look over the Automobile Catalog, which will be sent you free if you will write to the "Schacht Mfg. Co., 2725 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, O."

Don't select your vacation place until you have looked over the new 1909 Vacation Book, 110 pages with illustrations on "Mountain and Lake Resorts." Send 10c in stamps to "Geo. A. Cullen, G. P. A., Lackawanna R. R., Dept. 20, No. 90 West St., New York City." It will please you.

A Webster's new Encyclopedic Dictionary free with a set of the New Americanized Encyclopedia, which can be bought on small installments. It is a library that no family should be without. The complete set will be sent for examination and acceptance if satisfactory. Address the "Booklovers Society, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York," and say that you are a reader of LESLIE'S.

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The perfect running of your motor-boat or automobile depends upon a perfect battery. A free catalogue, well worth writing for, will be sent you by the "Dayton Electrical Mfg. Co., 141 St. Clair Street, Dayton, O."

If you have a sweet tooth and want to know how to make candies economically, write for the Free Cooking and Candy-making Book to the "Corn Products Refining Co., New York."

If you want the most compact gasoline motor, simple, speedy, and sturdy, at \$40 and upward, send for the free catalogue of the "United Mfg. Co., 189 W. Woodbridge Street, Detroit," or send 10 cents in stamps for the handy and instructive booklet for the benefit of gasoline engine users, called "Ignition and Vaporization."

Are you an amateur photographer and do you do your own developing? If so, read the free book on developers sent with every order for Ensign Films. Write for free catalogue to "G. Gennert, Dept. 17, No. 24 East 13th Street, New York City."

Nothing nicer than Willow Furniture of the first class. Beautiful thing for a present. Write for Free Catalogue to the "Willow Craft Shops, North Cambridge, Mass."

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Trade Chances in Mexico.

WHAT American exporters should do in order to increase their trade with Mexico is told in a report by Consul Shaughnessy, of Aguacalientes. The consul says that Mexican merchants complain that business houses in the United States fail to acknowledge orders properly, that they sometimes substitute one class of goods for another, and that the commodities are poorly packed. The consul says that if these complaints are heeded, and if competent salesmen, understanding Spanish, are sent to Mexico, commerce between this country and the republic to the south of us would considerably expand.

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MORE THAN EVER HOLLAND'S IDOL. QUEEN WILHELMINA, WHO LATELY GAVE BIRTH TO A DAUGHTER AND HEIR, TO THE GREAT JOY OF HER SUBJECTS.—M. E. Berner.

Notable Tribute to an Eminent Citizen.

THE LARGE ballroom of the Hotel Astor was crowded to its utmost capacity on the evening of April 28th last. The occasion was a banquet given by citizens of New York in honor of Oscar S. Straus, who was the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, and who has just been selected as the new American Ambassador to Turkey. The company was an unusually distinguished one and comprised over four hundred and fifty men and women, representatives of all nationalities, creeds, and professions, and of commerce, manufactures, transportation, arts, sciences, education, and labor.

The Hon. William McCarroll, who succeeded Mr. Straus as president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, acted as toastmaster and made the first contribution to the after-dinner speeches. He reviewed Mr. Straus's career, full of honor and high achievements, and said that, if Mr. Straus had rendered no other service to the nation, he would be entitled to the thanks of the people because of the establishment of the "National Council of Commerce," which is designed to bring into close relations with the government the varied interests of the republic.

The next speaker, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, stated that the welfare of the nation depends largely upon the choice

Not Drugs FOOD DID IT.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood, a case of chronic and apparently incurable constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously, going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind; so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless, when I began to use the predigested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested immediately from the first, and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly, and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

of good men, like Mr. Straus, to do great work. Such men, Dr. Abbott continued, would invariably render effective service if they were clothed with large powers commensurate to the responsibilities which devolve upon them. Mr. John Mitchell, the representative of organized labor, paid a tribute to the invaluable services which Mr. Straus had rendered to the laboring classes. He said that if Mr. Straus had been permitted to conclude the work commenced by him in the Department of Commerce and Labor, industrial peace would have been established upon a permanent basis. The Hon. St. Clair McKelway spoke of Mr. Straus's public career, and dwelt especially upon Mr. Straus's success in solving difficult problems which had long confronted this country in its relations with Turkey. Mr. Straus, Mr. McKelway said, had shown such marked ability to deal wisely with international questions that President McKinley sent him to Turkey for a second time as the representative of this country, and President Roosevelt subsequently appointed him a member of The Hague tribunal. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder spoke of Mr. Straus as a man of high ideals, who has, in a marked degree, the strength and ability to live up to those ideals. The Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain spoke of the wise manner in which Mr. Straus had dealt with the immigration question. Mr. Straus closed the evening with an appreciative and eloquent address.

The committee of arrangements consisted of William McCarroll, chairman; Cornelius N. Bliss, Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low, Charles A. Schieren, Abraham Abraham, William R. Willcox, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert Watchorn, Emil L. Boas, Ludwig Nissen, Terence V. Powderly, Isaac N. Seligman, William B. Howland, Leander T. Chamberlain, D. D.; Gustav H. Schwab, J. Edward Simmons, Frank S. Brainerd, Darwin R. James, Lindsay Russell, James Talcott, E. S. A. de Lima, Herman Ridder, Richard Young.

Among those present were the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brainerd, Mr. J. Claffin, Mr. John D. Crimmins, Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. A. de Lima, Mr. and Mrs. R. Arai, Mr. and Mrs. K. Fukui, President and Mrs. John Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Gardner, Mr. W. F. Havemeyer, Hon. Judge E. Leventritt, Hon. and Mrs. William Loeb, Jr.; Hon. Herman A. Metz, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mr. John J. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Nissen, Hon. Herbert L. Parsons, Hon. T. V. Powderly, Mr. Louis Stern, Mr. John A. Sleicher, Mr. Charles A. Schieren, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mr. James Talcott, Mr. Ernst Thalman, Dr. and Mrs. J. Takamine, Hon. and Mrs. Charles Truax, Mr. Horace White, General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Hon. William J. Wallace, Hon. and Mrs. R. Willcox, Hon. Richard Young.

(See illustration on page 442.)

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

REV. HENRY MAURER, American missionary sent by the Mennonite Brethren, killed during the late massacre at Adana, Asia Minor, aged 30.



REV. HENRY MAURER, Slain by Moslem fanatics at Adana.—Parfitt.

Olive Logan, once famous American actress and author, at Bantstead, England, April 27th, aged 68.

Cornelius Fel-lows, formerly president of the National Horse Show and a widely known turfman, at New York, April 30th, aged 70.

Dr. Manuel Amador, first president of the republic of Panama, at Panama, May 2d, aged 75.

Joseph W. Babcock, for many years chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, at Washington, April 27th, aged 59.

Brigadier-General John B. Babcock, gallant Indian fighter and Civil War veteran, on an ocean liner at sea, April 26th, aged 62.

Andrew Mason, assistant superintendent of the Assay Office, who made valuable discoveries saving the government

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Now ready, 1909 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

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vast sums, at New York, April 28th, aged 80.

William M. Stewart, for many years United States Senator from Nevada, at Washington, April 23d, aged 82.

Charles Warren Stoddard, author and traveler, at Monterey, Cal., April 24th, aged 65.

Heinrich Conried, former director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, at Meran, Austria, April 27th, aged 54.

Rear-Admiral Joseph N. Miller, distinguished veteran of the Civil War, at East Orange, N. J., April 26th, aged 71.

Percy F. Megargel, widely known pioneer in transcontinental automobile touring, at New York, May 2d, aged 34.

Frederick Holbrook, ex-Governor of Vermont and oldest ex-Governor in the country, at Brattleboro, Vt., April 28th, aged 96.

Theodore Minot Clark, one of the best-known architects in the country, at Boston, April 30th, aged 64.



THE "POOR" ARTIST (who has shown drawings before) — "Heavens! That must be the editor's footprint. I won't risk it!"

In the Early Springtime
the farmer sows his barley—each seed a living thing. Soon it germinates, sprouts and ripens. Harvest time comes, the living crop is garnered—every seed multiplied a hundred fold. Nothing but the prime Northern barley is used in the preparation of

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